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PITMAN'S SPEED PRACTICE BOOK

COMPILED BY

ARTHUR M. SUGARMAN, B.A.

*Chairman Department of Stenography and Typewriting,
Bay Ridge High School
New York*



NEW YORK

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ALPHABET TO VIRAL
CALCULATING TABLE
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PREFACE

The essentials for the attainment of high speed in shorthand writing may be summed up briefly under the following heads. First: A thorough mastery of whatever system of shorthand is learned. Second: An unhesitating use of all the word-signs and contractional devices employed in that system. Third: A wide and ever-increasing vocabulary. Fourth: A familiarity with the best modes and styles of expression current in our literature. Fifth: The ability to assimilate the thought as the sounds are being recorded. Sixth: Plenty of practice in recording utterances, varied in subject matter and speech. And, lastly, the element that makes for success in all fields of endeavor, Perseverance.

Presumably the first, the second, and the last of these elements receive their proper consideration and attention as the theory of the system is studied. Lack of sufficient material in easily-accessible and readily-used form which would serve to develop the other elements, has been keenly felt by teachers of shorthand in general. To meet their needs, as well as those of the high-speed aspirant, this volume has been compiled with no attempt to grade the selections as to difficulty, firmly believing they will serve equally well for the beginner as well as for the advanced writer. As a further aid to the teacher, the counting arrangement and indication will prove of inestimable value.

The articles contained in this work have been culled from the columns of the daily newspaper, periodicals, magazines, books and other forms of publications and due acknowledgment is given.

A. M. S.

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Some Expert Suggestions in Regard to Obtaining Speed in Shorthand

GET A THOROUGH MASTERY OF THE PRINCIPLES

BY NATHAN BEHRIN, SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK, Writer of
Isaac Pitman Shorthand, and Champion Shorthand
Writer of the World.

The seeker after high speed should devote himself to obtaining¹⁰ a thorough mastery of the principles of his system of²⁰ shorthand. Not until the ability to write shorthand without mental³⁰ hesitation has been acquired, should speed practice begin.

A student⁴⁰ observing the note-taking of an experienced stenographer will be struck⁵⁰ with admiration at the smoothness of the writing and the⁶⁰ perfect regularity of the outlines. An excellent method of practice⁷⁰ for the like facility is in the copying of a⁸⁰ selection sentence by sentence until the whole is memorized, and⁹⁰ then writing it over and over again.

All notes taken¹⁰⁰ at any speed should strictly be compared with the printed¹¹⁰ matter. It will then be found that many words are¹²⁰ taken for others because of the forms they assume when¹³⁰ written under pressure. Most of these can be avoided by¹⁴⁰ careful attention to the writing. Experience alone will authorize any¹⁵⁰ deviation from the text-book forms.

Phrasing should be indulged in¹⁶⁰ sparingly on unfamiliar matter. But on familiar matter the student¹⁷⁰ should always be alert for opportunities of saving both time¹⁸⁰ and effort by employing the principles of intersection, elimination of¹⁹⁰ consonants, and the joining of words of frequent occurrence.

Nothing²⁰⁰ less than absolute accuracy should satisfy the student. Conflicting outlines²¹⁰ should be carefully distinguished. Where words may be distinguished either²²⁰ by the insertion of vowels or the changing of one²³⁰ of the outlines, the latter should always be

the method²⁴⁰ employed; vowels should freely be inserted whenever possible. The sense²⁵⁰ of the matter should be carefully preserved by the punctuation²⁶⁰ of the notes, indicating the full stop and leaving spaces²⁷⁰ in the notes between phrases.

The best matter for the²⁸⁰ student beginning practice for speed is to be found in²⁹⁰ the dictation books compiled by the publishers of the system.³⁰⁰ At first, the dictation should be slow to permit the³¹⁰ making of careful outlines. Gradually the speed should be increased³²⁰ until the student is obliged to exert himself to keep³³⁰ pace with the reader; and occasionally short bursts of speed³⁴⁰ should be attempted as tests of the writer's progress.

The³⁵⁰ student ambitious to succeed will endeavor to familiarize himself with³⁶⁰ all matters pertaining to stenography. By reading the shorthand magazines,³⁷⁰ he will keep himself in touch with the latest developments³⁸⁰ in the art. Facility in reading shorthand will also be³⁹⁰ acquired by reading the shorthand plates in these magazines. For⁴⁰⁰ comparison and suggestion, he will study the facsimile notes of⁴¹⁰ practical stenographers. He will neglect no opportunity to improve himself⁴²⁰ in the use of his art. And, finally, he will⁴³⁰ join a shorthand society, where he will come in contact⁴⁴⁰ with other stenographers who are striving toward the same goal⁴⁵⁰ as himself. [452.]

REPETITION VERSUS NEW MATTER

BY CHARLES W. PHILLIPS, COURT REPORTER, CHICAGO, ILL.

The use of repetition, or practising the same education matter¹⁰ over and over again, and the taking of dictation on²⁰ new matter are not antagonistic methods, but are complementary.

Repetition,³⁰ the writing, perhaps thousands of times, of the same matter⁴⁰ under proper conditions is the greatest factor in producing digital⁵⁰ skill, smoothness of hand movement, etc. In other words it⁶⁰ is all important in the development of the technic of⁷⁰ shorthand speed. On the other hand, constant practice on new⁸⁰ matter, well selected and diversified matter, produces the mental coördination,⁹⁰ the instant connection of the thing heard with its shorthand¹⁰⁰ equivalent without which even moderate speed is impossible.

In short¹¹⁰ both methods should be followed. If the student is weak¹²⁰ in his ability to control his fingers, that is, to¹³⁰ make his shorthand notes accurately and quickly, but can remember¹⁴⁰ instantly the proper shorthand form, then he should by the¹⁵⁰ stress of repetition, if he has great physical ability and¹⁶⁰ is weak in recalling the shorthand sign, reverse the process. ¹⁷⁰Both methods should be vigorously pursued. [176.

EXCELSIOR THE MOTTO FOR SHORTHAND WRITERS

BY CHARLES F. LARKIN, OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHER,
SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL, CAN.

The surest and quickest way to become a 100%¹⁰ stenographer is to be accurate and painstaking from the start.²⁰ Remember that illegible writing, whether shorthand or longhand, is of³⁰ little use to anyone.

Thoroughness in the individual engenders enthusiasm⁴⁰ and a relish for his work, while in the aggregate⁵⁰ it is one of the essentials of a great nation.⁶⁰

The ideal school-room is a beehive where everyone is busy,⁷⁰ happy, and full of enthusiasm.

Concentrate on the one lesson⁸⁰ in hand and never look ahead for difficulties.

Make a⁹⁰ thorough study of "distinguishing outlines," as literary writers do of¹⁰⁰ synonyms.

Beware of ambiguous contractions and phrases no matter how¹¹⁰ tempting they may seem.

An extensive English and shorthand vocabulary¹²⁰ is essential, therefore master your shorthand dictionary and a good¹³⁰ book on etymology.

"Excelsior" is the motto for shorthand. The¹⁴⁰ student will sometimes encounter difficulties in his transcriptions, but should¹⁵⁰ never accept a fall as a knockout blow. He should¹⁶⁰ profit by it and rise stronger after each contact with¹⁷⁰ mother earth, as did Antæus in his fight with the¹⁸⁰ great Hercules. Above all, never make the same mistake twice.¹⁹⁰

Practise punctuality and be seated sharp at the opening hour.²⁰⁰

Exercise often in the open air so as to have²¹⁰ strong steady nerves, good digestion, and a clear alert brain.²²⁰

From the start, use the best fountain-pen or pencil you²³⁰ can obtain, and, preferably, flat-lying notebooks, clearly ruled and free²⁴⁰ from spots. Sit as comfortably and unconstrainedly as possible so²⁵⁰ as to write with a light flowing motion of the²⁶⁰ arm.

Even after a situation has been secured review occasionally²⁷⁰ and keep abreast of the improvements in the system.

Be²⁸⁰ courteous, keep your nerves and temper always under control and²⁹⁰ you should succeed. **[293.]**

THE SHORTHAND WRITER SHOULD MAKE CAREFUL AND ACCURATE OUTLINES

BY WILLIAM WHITFORD, MEDICAL REPORTER, CHICAGO, ILL.

Presupposing that the shorthand writer has thoroughly mastered the basic¹⁰ principles of the system, I should say that since the²⁰ advent of the talking machine, one of the best methods³⁰ of developing speed is to dictate several hundred words of⁴⁰ testimony to it at a rate which will enable the⁵⁰ shorthand writer to make careful and accurate outlines. This exercise⁶⁰ should be written several times, gradually increasing the revolutions of⁷⁰ the machine each time. It will be found that this⁸⁰ method of practice will not only materially increase one's speed,⁹⁰ but do much toward developing the technic of rapid shorthand¹⁰⁰ writing. In the absence of a dictating machine, one should¹¹⁰ utilize the services of a friend, a brother, a sister,¹²⁰ etc. Constant practice, practice, practice, is absolutely essential to the¹³⁰ development of great manual dexterity. In shorthand, haste makes waste¹⁴⁰; it is the persistent plodder who achieves success. Furthermore, to¹⁵⁰ acquire as large a command of the language as possible,¹⁶⁰ the aspirant for speed should select a variety of matter¹⁷⁰ on which to practice, such as extracts from political speeches,¹⁸⁰ biographies, lectures on miscellaneous and scientific subjects, proceedings of conventions,¹⁹⁰ histories, sermons, addresses, essays, editorials, legislative proceedings, arguments of counsel,²⁰⁰ charges to juries, etc. In developing speed, the shorthand writer²¹⁰ should refrain from using too many short cuts indiscriminately.

These²²⁰ should only be used for frequently-recurring words or expressions, and²³⁰ then not necessarily standardized. I am and always have been²⁴⁰ opposed to short cuts that violate the fundamental principles of²⁵⁰ our Pitmanic systems, on the ground that they seriously interfere²⁶⁰ with legibility, are deterrents to the achievement of manual deftness,²⁷⁰ are veritable pitfalls, and calculated to create endless troubles for²⁸⁰ the young reporter. [283.]

REPETITION

BY HENRY CANDLIN, COURT REPORTER, GREELEY, COLO.

Speed in writing, combined with legibility, is the chief desideratum¹⁰ of the shorthand writer. Are these objects best achieved by²⁰ the student writing the same matter many times over, or³⁰ by practising writing on many different subjects?

The first requisite⁴⁰ is to get the system into the head. Study the⁵⁰ theory according to the rules in the text-book until other⁶⁰ words embracing the same rule can be written and the⁷⁰ principle applied without hesitation. This can be done by mastering⁸⁰ each principle as it is presented before proceeding with the⁹⁰ next, until all the rules are thoroughly understood.

The brain¹⁰⁰ must act before the fingers can guide the pen or¹¹⁰ pencil correctly. Unless the principles exemplified by the rules of¹²⁰ the system are so thoroughly familiarized as to be applied¹³⁰ in writing without conscious mental effort, a high rate of¹⁴⁰ speed cannot be acquired. Practising the same outlines many times¹⁵⁰ without a knowledge of the principles under which they are¹⁶⁰ written is working in the dark, it may be conducive¹⁷⁰ to speed on those particular words, but will not tend¹⁸⁰ to the ability to write other words of the same¹⁹⁰ class.

After the brain has comprehended the principles, repetition is²⁰⁰ necessary to enable the hand to move with ease and²¹⁰ facility. Of course this may be accomplished gradually with each²²⁰ lesson from the beginning, but the plan of the writer²³⁰ is to give particular attention to the study of the²⁴⁰ theory and carefully written outlines through the lessons in the²⁵⁰ text-book without any attempt at speed, then a review of²⁶⁰ the sentences and letters from the beginning, seeing that the²⁷⁰ first dictation is correctly written, afterwards

writing the same matter²⁸⁰ five to ten times, gradually increasing the speed, adding other²⁹⁰ words when necessary to enable the student to fully understand³⁰⁰ the application of the rules as they proceed. For such³¹⁰ additional work, "Pitman's Writing Exercises and Examination Tests" is helpful.³²⁰

To train the head and hand to work in perfect³³⁰ unison, both the above methods must be used. Perfection cannot³⁴⁰ be obtained by the use of one without the other.³⁵⁰

We would advise students to read all the printed shorthand³⁶⁰ they can get; memorize and practise the grammalogues, contractions and³⁷⁰ phrases so that no conscious effort is required to bring³⁸⁰ them to the mind and record them on paper; practise³⁹⁰ writing on many different subjects; read back everything you write⁴⁰⁰; write strictly in accordance with the rules; repeat the same⁴¹⁰ matter until it is as easy as A, B, C,⁴²⁰ and shorthand will be a delight. [426.

OVERCOMING WEAKNESSES

BY WALTER H. LEE, PRINCIPAL, THE MILTON SCHOOL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Merely taking dictation does not necessarily mean a gain either¹⁰ in speed or accuracy; practice should be carried on according²⁰ to a well arranged plan in which home work plays³⁰ just as important a part as class work. The following⁴⁰ method will bring good results if rigidly adhered to during⁵⁰ the entire period of speed practice.

The student should use⁶⁰ two note books, one for taking dictation in class, the⁷⁰ other for home work. In the latter he should write⁸⁰ every outline discussed by the teacher, as well as principles⁹⁰ explained and other things new to the student. In addition¹⁰⁰ to this—and it may mean the difference between success¹¹⁰ and failure—he should write every outline which, during the¹²⁰ reading back in class, he finds has been improperly or¹³⁰ poorly written. He should be a merciless task-master over himself,¹⁴⁰ putting down every word about which he is doubtful, even¹⁵⁰ common word signs such as "it" or "was," if they¹⁶⁰ have been poorly executed.

The hardest thing for the ambitious¹⁷⁰ student to appreciate is that he cannot force his speed.¹⁸⁰ In taking dictation he should

write no faster than will¹⁹⁰ enable him to make neat, symmetrical outlines, regardless of whether²⁰⁰ he is compelled to leave out words, phrases or whole²¹⁰ sentences. Shorthand is worthless unless it is readable; it is²²⁰ better to read correctly and quickly what has been written²³⁰ than to make poor outlines and be uncertain about the²⁴⁰ whole of the matter which has been dictated.

In his²⁵⁰ home work the student should spend at least fifteen minutes²⁶⁰ every day for a month copying the word-signs (gram-malogues and²⁷⁰ contractions); and during the next month should review them once²⁸⁰ a week. Each word noted in the home book should²⁹⁰ be written at least twenty-five times, slowly at first and³⁰⁰ gradually increasing the speed during the repetitions. Care should be³¹⁰ taken not only to make neat notes, but attention should³²⁰ be paid to holding the pen properly, keeping the point³³⁰ near the paper between words to save time, correct position³⁴⁰ at the table, etc.

By practicing as outlined above a³⁵⁰ definite amount of work can be accomplished each day and³⁶⁰ a systematic method will be secured for discovering and overcoming³⁷⁰ weaknesses. [371.

GETTING UP SPEED

BY FREDERICK J. ROSE, LAW COURT REPORTER, CHICAGO, ILL.

How does a child learn to read? Isn't it by¹⁰ first laboriously learning the A B C? How does anyone²⁰ learn anything? Isn't it by first laboriously learning the A³⁰ B C of the thing to be learned? Don't overlook⁴⁰ that word "laboriously." No learning can be acquired by grafting⁵⁰ on processes; it all comes by labor. Shorthand is no⁶⁰ exception. One of the mysteries of acquiring speed in shorthand⁷⁰ writing is that speed comes in just about exact ratio⁸⁰ to the *labor* put upon the study of the A⁹⁰ B C of whatever system of shorthand writing is learned.¹⁰⁰

That is the experience which twenty-five years of shorthand writing¹¹⁰ for daily bread has taught and is teaching with ever¹²⁰ increasing power. It is in the first few months of¹³⁰ acquiring the art of shorthand writing that the pupil lays¹⁴⁰ the foundation, surely and irrevocably, for later high speed in¹⁵⁰ execution and speed in mental processes. Therefore, paradoxical as it¹⁶⁰ may appear, the

sagest advice, and the most practical to¹⁷⁰ be given to the shorthand student, is to TAKE TIME¹⁸⁰ to lay the foundation well and truly, and speed, up¹⁹⁰ to a given degree, will be added naturally, without further²⁰⁰ effort, as a consequence of it. Master the principles; master²¹⁰ the hand movement so as to form good outlines which²²⁰ are uniform in size, straight when they should be straight,²³⁰ curved when they should be curved, at their proper angle,²⁴⁰ and, in short, legible. Take time to do all that.²⁵⁰ By taking time you are acquiring speed possibilities, so that²⁶⁰ when the mind and the hand have been trained to²⁷⁰ correct habits, and when the mind, once these habits are²⁸⁰ established, demands that the hand and the brain shall speed²⁹⁰ up, they will speed up, speed together, and work so³⁰⁰ harmoniously as to be simply astonishing.

When the principles are³¹⁰ thoroughly mastered, when the hand is trained to good habits,³²⁰ when the mind has habituated itself to instantaneous application of³³⁰ established principles, *practice*, *practice*, and *practice* again. Don't for one³⁴⁰ moment let there be any excuse that speed practice requires³⁵⁰ a specially set stage, a specially engaged reader, special paper³⁶⁰, pens, ink, and all the paraphernalia of artificial stimulus. They³⁷⁰ are all very well in their way. But accustom the³⁸⁰ mind to meet the inconveniences of practical work, for there³⁹⁰ will be no favors granted in practical work. There are⁴⁰⁰ plenty of free lecturers, sermonisers, talkers of all kinds, giving⁴¹⁰ diversity in vocabulary and subject matter. Do your best at⁴²⁰ them, and keep at it though you don't get it⁴³⁰ all. Read over what you have been able to get,⁴⁴⁰ if possible; if not able to read all of it,⁴⁵⁰ still keep trying. Speed in shorthand writing is the prize⁴⁶⁰ for courage. It will come and it must come. Others⁴⁷⁰ have done it, and you, having established yourself in the⁴⁸⁰ principles, having become master over your brain and your hand,⁴⁹⁰ so that both work in unison, will also acquire speed.⁵⁰⁰ But, first, last and all the time, don't forget that⁵¹⁰ speed is acquired by laboriously making haste slowly during the⁵²⁰ acquisition of the principles and of the mastery over your⁵³⁰ hand and mind. Training for high speed begins with Lesson⁵⁴⁰ One, when the pupil is geared in low speed. It⁵⁵⁰ is just as disastrous to start in "high" in shorthand⁵⁶⁰ writing as it is in driving an automobile—it begins⁵⁷⁰ in low speed, and you get into the high speed⁵⁸⁰ because you started in low speed. [586.

WHAT CAUSES HESITATION

BY PAUL S. VOSBURG, OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHER, COURT OF
COMMON PLEAS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To hesitate, in shorthand writing, is to be lost, that¹⁰ is, to hesitate to any great extent. In order to²⁰ write at the rate of 240 words per minute, one³⁰ must write 4 words per second. In writing at that⁴⁰ speed, if unknown word or outline cause hesitation for half⁵⁰ a second, one must write 6 words in the next⁶⁰ second; or if the stop is the length of a⁷⁰ second, 8 words must be written in the second following⁸⁰, and so on. What causes hesitation? First, inability to accurately⁹⁰ hear the words uttered; second, lack of familiarity with the¹⁰⁰ words spoken; third, not knowing the outlines for the words¹¹⁰ or not being able to quickly form them in the¹²⁰ mind; fourth, lack of manual skill; and fifth, unsuitable materials.¹³⁰

To avoid the first cause of hesitation, one must have¹⁴⁰ a good ear, and see that the conditions are favorable¹⁵⁰ for distinct hearing. To eliminate the second cause, one must¹⁶⁰ be a constant student of words—the meanings as well¹⁷⁰ as the sounds. He will be continually on the alert¹⁸⁰ to enlarge his vocabulary by general reading and conversation, and¹⁹⁰ by listening to lectures, sermons, testimony, and discourse of as²⁰⁰ many kinds as possible; and if any particular line of²¹⁰ business is to be followed, by becoming familiar with the²²⁰ special words and phrases peculiar to that line.

Third: Not²³⁰ only will he study words and their meanings, but will²⁴⁰ get thoroughly in mind the best outlines for the words,²⁵⁰ and he should continually form outlines for new words, first²⁶⁰ before consulting a shorthand dictionary, in order to cultivate a²⁷⁰ good judgment in selection. A good method of practice for²⁸⁰ the latter purpose is to take a street directory, a²⁹⁰ city directory of names, a list of the names of³⁰⁰ the United States of the Union and of the principal³¹⁰ cities, also of the principal countries and cities of the³²⁰ world, and of the important names of history, and make³³⁰ his own outlines for each, correcting or confirming his outline³⁴⁰ by his shorthand dictionary or with an experienced writer. With³⁵⁰ the great wealth of forms in the Pitmanic systems, much³⁶⁰ time and labor should be spent in acquiring this very³⁷⁰ necessary judgment in the selection of outlines, for upon it³⁸⁰ depends not only speed, but legibility. That part of the³⁹⁰ text-book which deals with the

same group of consonants distinguished⁴⁰⁰ by difference of outline should be worked over and digested⁴¹⁰ until that faculty of the mind which has to do⁴²⁰ with the choice of the proper forms is thoroughly trained.⁴³⁰

Fourth: Manual skill. There is only one way to gain⁴⁴⁰ this—by writing the outlines over and over again, until⁴⁵⁰ the hand is accustomed to form them instantly. This is⁴⁶⁰ especially true of the forms that are peculiarly difficult for⁴⁷⁰ the individual. Certain consonants or combinations give one writer trouble,⁴⁸⁰ while to another they are easy. The student should pick⁴⁹⁰ out his weak points. All, or nearly all, writers have⁵⁰⁰ followed a speaker mentally, and have been able to form⁵¹⁰ the outlines in the mind with the greatest rapidity, but⁵²⁰ in placing them on paper have failed because of lack⁵³⁰ of manual skill.

Fifth: The materials. The instrument—the pen⁵⁴⁰ or pencil—should be adapted to the individual. Whether a⁵⁵⁰ pen or pencil is better for the individual must be⁵⁶⁰ learned by experience. Every writer should be able to use⁵⁷⁰ a pencil well, though he may do his best work⁵⁸⁰ with a pen, for there are times when a pen,⁵⁹⁰ even a fountain, cannot conveniently be used. If pen is⁶⁰⁰ used, the paper should be suitable, not only for pen,⁶¹⁰ but for the style of pen.

Phrasing. An article on⁶²⁰ speed would not be complete without reference to phrasing. All⁶³⁰ writers and authors will no doubt agree that some phrasing⁶⁴⁰ is an aid to speed, but the point of difference⁶⁵⁰ will be when to stop. A good phrase helps, a⁶⁶⁰ bad phrase retards, speed.

The acquisition of speed depends upon⁶⁷⁰ the cultivation of the memory; the strengthening of the power⁶⁸⁰ of recall; the development of the faculty of judgment in⁶⁹⁰ the selection of proper outlines; the obtaining of manual skill⁷⁰⁰; and the choice of suitable materials. There is only one⁷¹⁰ way to reach the desired end: by constant practice. The⁷²⁰ method of practice should be that which is found by⁷³⁰ experiment to be the best adapted to the individual. In⁷⁴⁰ general, the best results are obtained from short daily practice,⁷⁵⁰ rather than a number of hours one day and skipping⁷⁶⁰ a day or more. In practice, it is not best⁷⁷⁰ always to have a good reader; in fact, in the⁷⁸⁰ latter part, it is better to have a poor reader⁷⁹⁰—perhaps one who has a foreign accent or unusual pronunciation,⁸⁰⁰ or indistinct utterance—for dictators are not always good talkers,⁸¹⁰ and in testimony few witnesses are even ordinarily clear speakers.⁸²⁰

Everything written should be read, and the weak points noted⁸³⁰

and special attention given to them. But the last word⁸⁴⁰ in regard to speed is practice—practice to form outlines⁸⁵⁰ correctly and rapidly; practice to acquire a retentive memory, instant⁸⁶⁰ recall, and, finally, a quick, nice judgment in the selection⁸⁷⁰ of the best forms for the words and phrases as⁸⁸⁰ uttered. [881.]

THE VALUE OF VISUALIZING TO THE SHORTHAND REPORTER

BY THOMAS BENGOUGH, C. S. R., TORONTO, ONT.,
OFFICIAL REPORTER, SENATE OF CANADA

The mental processes called into play in shorthand reporting necessarily¹⁰ involve that the sounds which strike the ear must be²⁰ recognized, analyzed, and translated into forms (symbols of sounds) which,³⁰ when recorded on paper, will represent those sounds. There are⁴⁰ three steps to be taken:

1. Reception and recognition of⁵⁰ sounds by the ear—a physical process largely automatic and⁶⁰ negative.

2. Translation of the sounds into shorthand forms—a⁷⁰ positive mental process, involving the closest co-ordination of mental powers.⁸⁰

3. Recording of the shorthand forms on paper—involving every⁹⁰ complicated mental and mechanical process, all of them positive.

Let¹⁰⁰ us note what is involved in these three distinct steps:¹¹⁰

1. THE RECEPTION OF SOUNDS

This process has gone on¹²⁰ since birth, and at first thought might mistakenly be considered¹³⁰ automatic and negative, needing no practice in order to become¹⁴⁰ perfect, the sounds simply “piercing the hollow of the ear”¹⁵⁰ and starting the mental machinery into action. But it must¹⁶⁰ be remembered that there are all degrees of hearing. There¹⁷⁰ are good, bad, and very bad “listeners.” Indeed, it is¹⁸⁰ possible by mental effort to inhibit sounds, so that words¹⁹⁰ of the most seductive or provoking sort have no effect²⁰⁰ on the mind; the hearer, as it were, positively shuts²¹⁰ the ear-gate and prevents the entrance of the intruder into²²⁰ the private palace of personality, so that the sounds fall²³⁰ harmless outside the gate.

Pre-occupation (that is, turning mental effort²⁴⁰ into another channel) practically works out as inhibition; so also²⁵⁰ does profound slumber. Thus it is literally true that we²⁶⁰ may "have ears and yet hear not."

It would be²⁷⁰ well worth while for the ambitious reporter to pay attention²⁸⁰ to this hearing process with a view to its improvement,²⁹⁰ both negative and positively.

(a) The hearing can be made³⁰⁰ more (electrically) alive and acute by attention to peculiarities of³¹⁰ tone, to inflections to pronunciations, to dialect and brogue, to³²⁰ quirks and turns of speech; also by the study of³³⁰ phonetics—which every reporter is supposed to have mastered in³⁴⁰ connection with his study of the phonographic alphabet; but phonetics³⁵⁰ should be studiously applied to the analysis and combination of³⁶⁰ sounds in speech, in order to make the process of³⁷⁰ phonetic analysis easy and rapid to attune the ear to³⁸⁰ niceties of sounds, and eventually to enhance the pleasure of³⁹⁰ actual reporting work.

(b) The power of inhibition should be⁴⁰⁰ developed, so that all side remarks of jury, counsel, or⁴¹⁰ court officials which, though sotto voce to the court, are⁴²⁰ audible to the reporter, as well as all interrupting noises⁴³⁰ such as opening or shutting of doors and windows, should⁴⁴⁰ be absolutely shut out from the reporter's consciousness. This habit⁴⁵⁰ of mental concentration operates to the reporter's benefit not only⁴⁶⁰ negatively by inhibition of irrelevant sounds, but positively by sharpening⁴⁷⁰ all the mental powers, filling the brain-cells with "live" blood,⁴⁸⁰ and keeping them (electrically speaking) in a "positive" condition, so⁴⁹⁰ that they can attack and master reporting problems as they⁵⁰⁰ present themselves. A reporter with a "negative" brain or a⁵¹⁰ "negative" ear is beaten from the start!

2. THE TRANSLATION⁵²⁰ OF SOUNDS

This is entirely a mental process, but two-fold,⁵³⁰ involving the analysis of all sounds as sounds, and after⁵⁴⁰ that their translation or transmutation into forms. Thus we have⁵⁵⁰ the two chief elements of mental life side by side⁵⁶⁰—analysis (or separation) and synthesis (or combination). The analyzing of⁵⁷⁰ simple sounds (or primary units) and their combination into words⁵⁸⁰ should begin with birth and continue through life, but in⁵⁹⁰ actual educational experience the average reporter has had no practice⁶⁰⁰ in these processes until he began the study of shorthand,⁶¹⁰ and usually even then the prac-

tice was not pursued in⁶²⁰ any systematic way that could be of much help in⁶³⁰ actual reporting work.

Let us examine these processes. The shorthand⁶⁴⁰ student was taught to think chiefly in terms of single⁶⁵⁰ words (secondary units), but the reporter has been forced to⁶⁶⁰ develop the habit of thinking in clauses and sentences. The⁶⁷⁰ more attention a reporter has given to the principles and⁶⁸⁰ practice of phrasing, the easier will be the habit of⁶⁹⁰ thinking "in the large;" that is, of seizing groups of⁷⁰⁰ words and holding them in the mind until the hand⁷¹⁰ can transfix on paper their appropriate symbols.

This might be⁷²⁰ called the synthetic plan of reporting; that is, grasping by⁷³⁰ groups (primary phrase units). As language comes to us generally⁷⁴⁰ in "chunks," why should we not adopt a plan of⁷⁵⁰ reproducing it in skeleton phrases which merely suggest those "chunks"⁷⁶⁰ of language, taking the cue from the modern newspaper advertising⁷⁷⁰ art.

3. THE RECORDING OF THE SYMBOLS

The writing of⁷⁸⁰ the forms which represent the words and phrases translated from⁷⁹⁰ the sounds heard is the last stage of the three-fold⁸⁰⁰ process which I have thus roughly described. This recording process⁸¹⁰ combines mental and manual work, and both of the highest⁸²⁰ order.

Let us try to grasp and summarize each process.⁸³⁰

The sound-waves strike the tympanum and vibrate along the nerves⁸⁴⁰ that ramify the brain-cells, and those sounds wake up the⁸⁵⁰ corresponding words and phrases which have been stored in the⁸⁶⁰ brain, or, as we say, in the memory; and something⁸⁷⁰ happens which may be likened to the vision of the⁸⁸⁰ prophet Ezekiel in the valley of dry bones. Those words⁸⁹⁰ and phrases, hearing their names called, suddenly awake, clothe themselves⁹⁰⁰ each with his appropriate garment, and rush rapidly down the⁹¹⁰ nerve of the arm crying for expression. Now, just as⁹²⁰ the memory has been trained, so will it respond to⁹³⁰ the call of the sound wave; if it be a⁹⁴⁰ word memory, words only will trip down the line; whereas⁹⁵⁰ if it be a phrase-memory, phrases will rush in clusters⁹⁶⁰ and groups and troops.

The hand that records these forms⁹⁷⁰ is but the instrument of the brain and (speaking roughly)⁹⁸⁰ the hand works automatically; yet the hand moves only within⁹⁹⁰ the limits of its training, hence the brain must control¹⁰⁰⁰ the hand even in its practice. The hand

cannot of¹⁰¹⁰ itself initiate any movement, the brain being the motive power.¹⁰²⁰ Yet the hand may be handicapped by poor instruments—a¹⁰³⁰ poor pen or pencil, rough paper, light-colored or greasy ink¹⁰⁴⁰—so that it cannot do its share of the work in¹⁰⁵⁰ spite of the best efforts of the brain. But granted¹⁰⁶⁰ proper materials with which the hand may work, then the¹⁰⁷⁰ more mechanical the movements of the hand can become the¹⁰⁸⁰ more satisfactory will be the work of the reporter. If¹⁰⁹⁰ the hand could be trained so as to work absolutely¹¹⁰⁰ automatically, a great advance could be made in speed and¹¹²⁰ legibility, for the brain using such a perfect instrument could¹¹³⁰ expend its entire time and energy upon the more difficult¹¹⁴⁰ mental processes involved in analyzing the sounds, bringing together their¹¹⁵⁰ corresponding forms, and running those down the arm-nerve for representation¹¹⁶⁰ by the facile hand of the ready writer.

There is¹¹⁷⁰ a great field for improvement in the muscular development of¹¹⁸⁰ the reporter's hand. Surely there are exercises and gymnastics which¹¹⁹⁰ might be adopted and practiced each morning that would make¹²⁰⁰ pliable the muscles, and ensure quick and reliable co-ordination in¹²¹⁰ reporting. Perhaps no better hand gymnastics can be devised than¹²²⁰ the exercise involved in the modern method of touch typewriting.¹²³⁰

It goes without saying that all the operations above referred¹²⁴⁰ to, mental as well as manual, the manual because of¹²⁵⁰ the mental, could be immensely improved, refined, developed. If shorthand¹²⁶⁰ reporters would conscientiously note detailed points in their experience in¹²⁷⁰ connection with these processes, an immense mass of data could¹²⁸⁰ be accumulated that would be of great value in determining¹²⁹⁰ scientifically the basis of ideal shorthand forms and methods of¹³⁰⁰ handling them in rapid work. [1305]

THE STENOGRAPHIC EXPERT

BY WILLARD B. BOTTOME AND WILLIAM F. SMART, JOINT AUTHORS
OF "THE STENOGRAPHIC EXPERT, ISAAC PITMAN EDITION"

Limitations of space require terseness in this article, and call¹⁰ for brief facts rather than details. Many years' experience proves²⁰ that the quickest way to achieve shorthand power and ability³⁰

is to adhere strictly to the following points: First: Thoroughly⁴⁰ understand the system. Second: Copy the exercises in the text-⁶⁰ books and the shorthand magazines until print can be transcribed⁶⁰ into shorthand perfectly at a fair rate of speed. Third: Practice⁷⁰ writing the majority of the words in the English language⁸⁰ until they can be written with ease. Fourth: Systematic speed⁹⁰ practice. Fifth: The acquisition of an extensive general knowledge.

When¹⁰⁰ a speed of fifty or sixty words a minute is¹¹⁰ achieved by copying in shorthand from such matter as newspaper¹²⁰ articles, commence dictation practice. Pick out slow orators, and practice¹³⁰ on their speeches, or sermons, thus becoming acquainted with the¹⁴⁰ practical part of shorthand, early in your career. Endeavor to¹⁵⁰ write complete sentences. If the speaker is too rapid, leave¹⁶⁰ out adjectives and parentheses in order to achieve this¹⁷⁰ end, while preserving the author's thought. Always read over your¹⁸⁰ notes. Take regular dictation practice at a school, or from¹⁹⁰ a friend, or a phonograph. Try repetition practice if your shorthand powers²⁰⁰ seem to have arrived at a stand-still; that is,²¹⁰ write one passage over again, slightly increasing the speed because²²⁰ you have to acquire a quickly-moving brain, and a²³⁰ responsive hand.

All this time, read plenty of printed shorthand,²⁴⁰ especially straight matter, because the vocabulary is somewhat limited²⁵⁰ in court work. Carry a memorandum book, in which to²⁶⁰ jot down words that conflict, good phrases, and, later on,²⁷⁰ short-cuts.

Get the best text-books in the system,²⁸⁰ and endeavor to carry out the advice not of theorists,²⁹⁰ but of those who have proved themselves to be high³⁰⁰ speed-writers, as well as practical shorthand reporters. Besides acquiring³¹⁰ a thorough knowledge of the system and the ability³²⁰ to write it, you have to gear up your brains to³³⁰ clearly grasp, and instantly, the speaker's thoughts, and to transmit³⁴⁰ them intelligently to paper by a thoroughly-trained hand, and³⁵⁰ fingers. Without these essentials, high-speed is impossible. Whilst an³⁶⁰ effort should be made to write every word as rapidly³⁷⁰ as it is uttered, the brain should be educated so³⁸⁰ in the memory. This will enable the shorthand writer to³⁹⁰ catch up, at pauses. Avoid everything that clouds the mind⁴⁰⁰ or disturbs the hand. At first do not adopt a⁴¹⁰ cramped style of writing. Always write to read. If in⁴²⁰ doubt about writing a half length character, it is better⁴³⁰ to write the double character. Give more attention to grammalogs⁴⁴⁰ and words in position than to lengthy outlines. It is⁴⁵⁰ advisable to get too much ink on the paper than⁴⁶⁰ too little,

in the early stages. Become absorbed in the⁴⁷⁰ speaker's ideas, cultivate imagination in reading shorthand, and transcription will⁴⁸⁰ be easy.

Study the best American and English writers, and⁴⁹⁰ utilize their works for your dictation practice. This will enable⁵⁰⁰ you to acquire a good vocabulary, as well as a⁵¹⁰ fair literary style, thus enabling you, when necessary, to make⁵²⁰ good speeches for poor speakers. Avoid ingenious phrases and short⁵³⁰ cuts, until you have developed the manual dexterity to write⁵⁴⁰ close to one-hundred and sixty words a minute on⁵⁵⁰ straight matter. Then increase your speed by learning the best⁵⁶⁰ short cuts, suitable for the particular work in which you⁵⁷⁰ are engaged. Endeavor to write independently of the context and⁵⁸⁰ to make yourself an intellectual machine, not a mere phonographic⁵⁹⁰ automaton, recording words of which you fail to grasp meaning.⁶⁰⁰ Endeavor also to write figures rapidly, in the ordinary Arabic⁶¹⁰ numerals.

Acquire the power to condense, and never distort a⁶²⁰ speaker's meaning, if you cannot get him verbatim. Rely⁶³⁰ on yourself, and not on someone else to help you⁶⁴⁰ out by reading over and correcting your transcript, and always⁶⁵⁰ strive to make your report a finished literary production. After⁶⁶⁰ studying carefully the advice of competent authorities, give your individuality⁶⁷⁰ free play as to your style of writing, substituting other⁶⁸⁰ outlines for those which you find difficult to write. Bear⁶⁹⁰ in mind throughout your entire shorthand career, you will be⁷⁰⁰ continually writing the same outlines and phrases hundreds of times,⁷¹⁰ therefore get the best ones first, and avoid wasting time⁷²⁰ unlearning what subsequently proves to be worthless. Develop concentration⁷³⁰ and initiative, and grasp every situation you are reporting, because⁷⁴⁰ every public shorthand assignment is different from all others.

Expert⁷⁵⁰ shorthand writing is the result of gradual growth. Do not⁷⁶⁰ be deceived by alluring statements about short cuts outside the⁷⁷⁰ text-books, which are not based on the principles of⁷⁸⁰ the system. They are useless until you have a well⁷⁹⁰ laid foundation, and have acquired a good speed on solid⁸⁰⁰ matter. The beginner has a long road to travel. The acquisition⁸¹⁰ of the theory, and much reading practice in shorthand can be⁸²⁰ done at odd moments, even in the street, and in⁸³⁰ traveling back and forth to the office.

The interest on⁸⁴⁰ a wise expenditure of time and money will be enormous.⁸⁵⁰ A knowledge of shorthand is one of the most valuable⁸⁶⁰ assets of to-day in the administration of the world's affairs.⁸⁷⁰

Steady persistency, and application will place in your hands a⁸⁸⁰ never failing money-making capability, which will always be in⁸⁹⁰ demand; and success in the art will result at first⁹⁰⁰ in a fascinating and useful hobby, then in a steady salary,⁹¹⁰ and, lastly, with the exercise of constant perseverance and application,⁹²⁰ in independence, and a lucrative income. [926.

WORDS

BY JOHN R. POTTS, OFFICIAL COURT STENOGRAPHER, CITY COURT,
NEW YORK

Aside from authorship there is perhaps no other calling in¹⁰ which a thorough knowledge of the signification of words and their²⁰ proper application are more essential than that of the shorthand reporter³⁰ because, in the practice of his art, he deals with⁴⁰ words and nothing but words and, as there is no⁵⁰ royal road to learning, the only secret of their mastery is⁶⁰ purposeful, conscientious and unremitting study.

It may be a startling⁷⁰ declaration, but is nevertheless true, that words are the foundation⁸⁰ of worldly progress and human achievement. Their potency is immeasurable,⁹⁰ for without words we would have no language, without language¹⁰⁰ no communication of ideas and without the communication of ideas,¹¹⁰ the world would be a dreary waste and mankind the¹²⁰ mockery of creation. Words in combination, constitute the vehicle of¹³⁰ communication of man with his fellow-man. Without them¹⁴⁰ progress, education, enlightenment, culture, achievement are impossible. It is to¹⁵⁰ words that we owe our initial step from savagery to¹⁶⁰ civilization. The untutored mind is the mind of the savage¹⁷⁰ and the mind of the savage is a wordless mind.¹⁸⁰ The existence of words and their use have revolutionized mankind.¹⁹⁰ The dumb savage who once stalked ruthlessly, pitilessly, and murderously²⁰⁰ o'er the earth is no more. He has succumbed²¹⁰ to the mystic power of words. Words are the artillery²²⁰ of Fate before which the hosts of wordless races have²³⁰ gone down to everlasting defeat. In short, the tribes of²⁴⁰ wordless man have vanished; the race is blotted out forever.²⁵⁰

Words, as words, notwithstanding their constant use, have un-

fortunately²⁶⁰ not received that degree of attention and study which their importance²⁷⁰ demands. Proficiency in their use is not only deemed unessential²⁸⁰ but, rather, a matter of supererogation than otherwise and it²⁹⁰ is a matter of regret that we too frequently use³⁰⁰ them with but a hazy, indistinct realization of their true³¹⁰ application and with but a meagre appreciation of their force,³²⁰ their triumphant power when a judicious choice is exercised in their³³⁰ selection.

[331.

PITMAN'S ADVANCED SPEED PRACTICE.

IMMIGRANTS

Influences are continually working upon Congress to treat immigration as¹⁰ fundamentally an evil, which must, perhaps, be tolerated, but which²⁰ should be stringently regulated and restricted. There are not wanting³⁰ those who urge even that it be prohibited altogether for⁴⁰ a term of years.

As a result of this urgency⁵⁰ we have property qualifications, illiteracy tests and other requirements which⁶⁰ must be complied with before admitting the man of foreign⁷⁰ birth who seeks to bring willing hands and a stout⁸⁰ heart to aid in the development of our country.

The⁹⁰ errors committed in efforts to regulate immigration spring usually from¹⁰⁰ an entire misconception of the worth of the immigrant as¹¹⁰ a factor in our progress.

The immigrant should be looked¹²⁰ upon as so much raw material, brought to our shores¹³⁰ at his own expense, to be worked over in our¹⁴⁰ institutions and made into the finished product—an American citizen.¹⁵⁰

It is our part to take him in the rough¹⁶⁰ and deliver him perfected; to put him, or his children,¹⁷⁰ through our schools; to subject him to the attrition of¹⁸⁰ our social and industrial system; to teach him to obey¹⁹⁰ our laws and to make of him a useful part²⁰⁰ of our economic machinery.

We do not complain that the²¹⁰ raw materials we import for our factories must go through²²⁰ the processes of manufacture before becoming useful. We should not²³⁰ expect the raw material of citizens to be already perfected.²⁴⁰

Our nation was founded by immigrants, though we call them²⁵⁰ more politely "Pilgrim Fathers" or "first settlers." It has been²⁶⁰ maintained and built up by the steady inflow of the²⁷⁰ eager and

ambitious²⁷³ of every nation. To change the policy²⁸⁰ by which this great annual contribution of humanity has been²⁹⁰ made welcome is dangerous.

There are, of course, immigrants more³⁰⁰ desirable than others. But the task of discriminating between them³¹⁰ is a delicate one. And however intelligently it may be³²⁰ performed it still leaves upon the United States the even³³⁰ more important duty of providing and maintaining in the utmost³⁴⁰ perfection, the agencies that will transmute this raw material into³⁵⁰ the finished product. [353.

THE "LION'S" GROWL

BY JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Every government in the world knows that the person and¹⁰ the property of a British subject, wherever located, must be²⁰ adequately protected against injury or wrong.

Failure to accord this³⁰ protection invariably results injuriously to the government through whose neglect⁴⁰ or connivance the wrong may have been suffered. So inevitable⁵⁰ is the punishment meted out to those concerned in doing⁶⁰ violence to the rights of a British subject, in the⁷⁰ most remote and inaccessible parts of the world, that the⁸⁰ subjects or citizens of other foreign countries are, on that⁹⁰ account, treated with a consideration often denied to the citizens¹⁰⁰ of weak governments even in their home countries.

What is¹¹⁰ the result of this unvarying British policy? The immunity of¹²⁰ her subjects from injury and wrong in all parts of¹³⁰ the world. Great Britain's reputation has been so thoroughly established¹⁴⁰ in this regard that it is seldom that she is¹⁵⁰ now called upon to demonstrate anew her adherence to the¹⁶⁰ fixed and relentless principles upon which it is based.

A¹⁷⁰ Briton, wherever he may be, therefore, has a conscious assurance¹⁸⁰ at all times that a great compelling and irresistible force¹⁹⁰ stands ever ready to protect his person and his property,²⁰⁰ or exact the uttermost in punishment and in reparation for²¹⁰ the violation of either. While the same is true,²²⁰ in a measure, of other nations, it is equally true²³⁰ of none. Wherefore a British subject is usually accorded a²⁴⁰ fuller exercise of his rights than are the subjects or²⁵⁰

citizens of other countries—countries more lax in the assertion²⁶⁰ of the inviolability of the persons and the property of²⁷⁰ their citizens. [272.

A NEW PURE-FOOD LEAGUE

Entering upon its fight against dishonest foods with a systematic¹⁰ campaign already mapped out, the American Pure Food League, which²⁰ is to be launched next week, promises to become a³⁰ most potent influence for good in a field that certainly⁴⁰ at present is not overcrowded. The seriousness of purpose⁵⁰ of the league is amply evidenced by the character of⁶⁰ its officers and members of its advisory board, which include⁷⁰ not alone men who have rendered long service in state⁸⁰ food control work, but men and women from other walks⁹⁰ of life who have given the pure food question both¹⁰⁰ careful study and earnest support.

The work of the American¹¹⁰ Pure Food League is to be constructive, and while¹²⁰ a great deal of attention will be devoted to raising the¹³⁰ standards of our food supplies through federal, state, and municipal¹⁴⁰ legislation, the problem will also be attacked along much broader¹⁵⁰ lines. The league recognizes the fact that one of the¹⁶⁰ most effective ways to fight the food fakers is to¹⁷⁰ spread among the public a better knowledge of the food¹⁸⁰ value of different foods, and to educate the people up¹⁹⁰ to refusing to purchase that which does not come up²⁰⁰ to the required standard. This will be one of the²¹⁰ most important features of the league's work, and in view²²⁰ of what already has been accomplished along this line by²³⁰ the agents of decency it should be fruitful of much²⁴⁰ practical result. Altogether the time is most propitious for the²⁵⁰ launching of this new undertaking, and it should win the²⁶⁰ hearty support of those who believe in protecting the rights²⁷⁰ of the consumer to honest foods. [276.

CONTROLLING THE ELECTRIC CURRENT

Electricity is brought to our homes over the service wires.¹⁰ It is distributed to each room over the wiring system.²⁰ Here the switches must be installed for controlling the current,³⁰ for turning it off and on. Suitable lamp sockets, outlet⁴⁰ boxes, receptacles, etc., must be

installed for the lamps, heating⁵⁰ and cooking devices and all other electrical apparatus to be⁶⁰ used.

The ordinary lamp socket is a very simple device.⁷⁰ It is made of brass and porcelain. The two lead⁸⁰ wires are brought to the terminal screws of the socket.⁹⁰ The brass lining to this socket is threaded so the¹⁰⁰ lamp bulb can be screwed in place. The mere screwing¹¹⁰ in of the lamp completes the circuit.

The threaded brass¹²⁰ base of the lamp is one terminal. These correspond to¹³⁰ the terminals in the socket. When the lamp is screwed¹⁴⁰ in place, the connection is made and the current is¹⁵⁰ turned on and off by the switch key. This is¹⁶⁰ only one of the many varieties of sockets on the¹⁷⁰ market. However much they may vary in design, the principle¹⁸⁰ is the same as above.

There is but one rule¹⁹⁰ for adjusting wall and ceiling sockets. The insulation should be²⁰⁰ kept perfect. Remove only enough of the insulating material from²¹⁰ the wires to make a good connection at the socket²²⁰ terminals. Be sure the insulated wires are brought well up²³⁰ into the base of the porcelain socket.

For desk lamps,²⁴⁰ heating devices, small motors, etc., screw sockets are a nuisance.²⁵⁰ It is better to install plug receptacles. These are usually²⁶⁰ located in the baseboard near the floor. To make the²⁷⁰ connection the forked plug at one end of the flexible²⁸⁰ cord is merely pushed into the receptacles. The pull socket²⁹⁰ is another familiar type of socket. A short chain provided³⁰⁰ with a small ball, is pulled to turn on and³¹⁰ off the light. This type of socket is very convenient³²⁰ for ceiling fixtures which are often installed too high for³³⁰ a short person to reach the keys to turn on³⁴⁰ the lights. The pull chain can be extended to any³⁵⁰ length. **[351.]**

MOTION OF THE EYE

On coming into a room, we think we see the¹⁰ whole side of it at once—the pictures, the cornice,²⁰ the chairs—but we are deceived: being unconscious of the³⁰ motions of the eye, and that each object is rapidly,⁴⁰ but successively, presented to it. It is easy to show⁵⁰ that if the eye were steady, vision would be quickly⁶⁰ lost; that all those objects which are distinct and brilliant,⁷⁰ are so from the motion of the eye; that they⁸⁰ would disappear if it were otherwise. For

example, let us⁹⁰ fix the eye on one point—a thing difficult to¹⁰⁰ do, owing to the very disposition to motion in the¹¹⁰ eye. When we have done so, we shall find that¹²⁰ the whole scene becomes more and more obscure, and finally¹³⁰ vanishes. If we change the direction of the eye but¹⁴⁰ ever so little, at once the whole scene will be¹⁵⁰ again perfect before us. These phenomena are consequent upon the¹⁶⁰ retina, being subject to exhaustion, by the lights, shades, and¹⁷⁰ colors of objects continuing to strike upon the same relative¹⁸⁰ parts, and thus exhausting the nerve; but when the eye¹⁹⁰ shifts there is a new exercise of the nerve.²⁰⁰ [200.

MECHANISM OF THE BONES

In the human skeleton there are commonly enumerated 260 bones,¹⁰ which present every variety of size and figure. But all²⁰ these varieties may be reduced to three classes; the long³⁰ and round, as the bones of the upper extremities; the⁴⁰ broad and flat, as the bones of the skull; or⁵⁰ the short and square, as the separate bones that compose⁶⁰ the vertebral column. The long bones are adapted for motion,⁷⁰ the flat for protection, and the square for motion combined⁸⁰ with strength. Accordingly, the long bones are moulded into lengthened⁹⁰ cylinders, and form so many levers, exquisitely constructed and combined.¹⁰⁰ In the employment of the flat bones for the covering¹¹⁰ of some of the more tender and delicate organs, as¹²⁰ the brain and spinal cord, the form of these bones¹³⁰ adds to their strength, as in the vaulted roof of¹⁴⁰ the skull; while in the construction of the vertebral column,¹⁵⁰ composed of the short and square bones which are so¹⁶⁰ adjusted as to afford a limited range of motion with¹⁷⁰ a great degree of strength, so many and such opposite¹⁸⁰ purposes are effected by means so simple yet so efficient,¹⁹⁰ that no fabric constructed by human ingenuity approaches the perfection²⁰⁰ of this admirable piece of mechanism. [206.

WALL SOCKETS

When electric lights were first installed some twenty years ago,¹⁰ the light was turned on and off by a simple²⁰ key adjusted in the lamp socket. This idea still prevails³⁰ in many sockets, although the

mechanism has been improved. Key⁴⁰ sockets are all right in every way, but they are⁵⁰ far from being the most convenient.

Where key sockets are⁶⁰ installed it is necessary to grope around in the dark⁷⁰ for the lamp before the light can be turned on.⁸⁰ To obviate this nuisance the wall switch was brought out.⁹⁰

By the aid of small switches it is possible to¹⁰⁰ turn on the lights before entering the room. The switch¹¹⁰ is located beside the door and the lamp can be¹²⁰ placed on either the ceiling or the side wall, or¹³⁰ in any desired spot irrespective of the switch which controls¹⁴⁰ it.

The wall switch is a very simple device designed¹⁵⁰ to make and break the circuit. It consists of a¹⁶⁰ loop of wire running up to the lamp circuit¹⁷⁰ wherever that may be, and it is operated by a¹⁸⁰ small key.

The current must flow through the switch before¹⁹⁰ it can reach the lamp. The current at the lamp²⁰⁰ socket is turned on continuously, so that when the key²¹⁰ is turned at the switches the connection is made and²²⁰ the lamp lights. Another half turn of the key breaks²³⁰ the circuit and turns out the lamp.

These wall switches²⁴⁰ can be located where most convenient to the occupants of²⁵⁰ the house. Electric lights in the home would not be²⁶⁰ nearly as convenient without them. With suitable switches the entire²⁷⁰ house can be lighted from the front hall of any²⁸⁰ floor at any time the rooms are to be illuminated.²⁹⁰ [290.

GETTING THE RIGHT PERSPECTIVE

BY GRAHAM HOOD

Do you know how great a difference the perspective makes¹⁰ in the affairs of life? Take a splendid painting. As²⁰ you stand looking at it from a proper distance the³⁰ picture unfolds itself most delightfully. You see the drawing clearly⁴⁰ and you admire the exquisite coloring. Everything is distinct—comprehensive.⁵⁰ You can appreciate the artist's work—you can participate in⁶⁰ his ideals—know why the picture was painted—you understand⁷⁰ why it has been found worthy to occupy so conspicuous⁸⁰ a place in the gallery.

Step close to the painting,⁹⁰ however, and you will be amazed to see what a¹⁰⁰ change there is in its effect. Where there was clearness¹¹⁰—distinctness—something that you could see and admire—there¹²⁰ is a

more or less rough mass of paint that¹³⁰ conveys comparatively little impression. If you look closely you may¹⁴⁰ distinguish some of the outlines of the figures that once¹⁵⁰ told their story so plainly. The drawing is there—the¹⁶⁰ colors, too—the ideals are the same—but there is¹⁷⁰ no mental appeal. The trouble is that in taking the¹⁸⁰ closer view, you have sacrificed the perspective, and, without perspective,¹⁹⁰ the beauties and graces of the work of art are²⁰⁰ lost.

The same rule applies to everything else in life.²¹⁰ We often fail to appreciate our blessings simply because we²²⁰ are so close to them that we cannot see them²³⁰ clearly. When we change our mode of employment we usually²⁴⁰ find the new job full of every sort of interest,²⁵⁰ and this sense of satisfaction continues until, having looked at²⁶⁰ the work from every possible angle and dozens of different²⁷⁰ positions, we get so close to it that we are²⁸⁰ unable to see its advantages any longer.

At such times²⁹⁰ it is a very good idea to postpone the leap³⁰⁰ in the dark until we have had time to study³¹⁰ the present position more carefully. Treat it much as you³²⁰ would the painting in the art gallery. Step back from³³⁰ it and get a different perspective. Go away from the³⁴⁰ place where you have been working so assiduously. Change the³⁵⁰ environment, and stay away long enough to give yourself an³⁶⁰ opportunity to realize exactly what the present job means. There³⁷⁰ are positions from which one can never derive satisfaction, but³⁸⁰ don't think that your job is in that class merely³⁹⁰ because you are temporarily out of sympathy with the work.⁴⁰⁰ Perhaps it is nothing more serious than lack of proper⁴¹⁰ perspective, and this is something that can be remedied. [419.

EARLY PRINTING

In the infancy of the art its results were comparatively¹⁰ very rude. The type used was intended to imitate writing,²⁰ and partook of the character of gothic and script. In³⁰ punctuating, they employed no marks at first other than the⁴⁰ period and colon; an oblique stroke was afterwards introduced, and⁵⁰ fulfilled the purpose of our comma. Pages had neither title⁶⁰ nor number. The divisions of words and sentences were very⁷⁰ imperfect, and the language was not divided into paragraphs. Capital⁸⁰ letters were not used to com-

mence a sentence, nor in⁹⁰ proper names. No rules seem to have regulated their orthography,¹⁰⁰ which was entirely without method, and their abbreviations were so¹¹⁰ numerous as to cause the necessity, in time, of publishing¹²⁰ a book, by the directions in which they could be¹³⁰ read. But one kind of letter was used throughout. A¹⁴⁰ space was left at the beginning of chapters for the¹⁵⁰ illuminator, who wrote in various colored ink the initial letter.¹⁶⁰ These were often elaborately ornamented, and very costly, being embellished¹⁷⁰ with flowers and figures, and sometimes variegated with gold and¹⁸⁰ silver. The first presses were fashioned after the common wine-press.¹⁹⁰ For a short time the paper was printed on but²⁰⁰ one side, the blank sides being pasted together. The only²¹⁰ forms of books were the folio and quarto. Two or²²⁰ three hundred copies were then considered a large edition. Dates²³⁰ were often omitted, and the name of the printer, when²⁴⁰ given, was placed at the end of the book. [249.

LYNCH LAW

The American system of Lynch Law began in what is¹⁰ now known as the Piedmont county of Virginia, which was²⁰ at the time, the western frontier, and having no law³⁰ of its own, and being seven miles from the nearest⁴⁰ court of criminal jurisdiction, controversies were constantly referred to men⁵⁰ of sound judgment and impartiality in the district, whose decisions⁶⁰ were regarded as final. Prominent among these was a man⁷⁰ whose awards exhibited so much justice, judgment, and impartiality that⁸⁰ he was known throughout the county as Judge Lynch. In⁹⁰ the course of time criminals were brought before him, and¹⁰⁰ he awarded such punishment as he considered just and proper.¹¹⁰ There were other persons, in different districts, who acted as¹²⁰ arbitrators, and who awarded punishments; but Judge Lynch was the¹³⁰ most conspicuous, and consequently the system took his name, and¹⁴⁰ was called Lynch Law. This was a compliment to his¹⁵⁰ integrity and high character. But of late years, the term¹⁶⁰ has been regarded as a reproach, because violent and unprincipled¹⁷⁰ men, such men as Lynch was wont to punish, have¹⁸⁰ set the laws at defiance, and while inflamed with passion,¹⁹⁰ or madened by a thirst for revenge, have usurped the²⁰⁰ prerogatives of the courts of justice. [206.

THE TAMPICO INCIDENT

It is our belief that a very great majority of¹⁰ the American people have full confidence in the justness of²⁰ mind and sobriety of judgment of President Wilson. They support³⁰ him in the measures he has taken, not blindly, not⁴⁰ thoughtlessly, but because they are convinced by his statement of⁵⁰ the cause of action, because they believe him incapable of⁶⁰ "dragging the country into war" without justification, a serious⁷⁰ and, it seems to us, unfounded charge which has been⁸⁰ brought against him.

The Tampico incident was but one of⁹⁰ many, and yet that was grave. There are persons, many¹⁰⁰ persons, who cannot be made to understand that an insult¹¹⁰ to a flag or reparation for such an insult is¹²⁰ anything more than a trivial matter easily passed over. No person¹³⁰ who has seriously felt the weight of government responsibilities, no¹⁴⁰ person who has pondered the history of nations and their¹⁵⁰ difficulties, no man who has worn the uniform of either¹⁶⁰ branch of the service ever takes that view. Senator Works¹⁷⁰ of California would have had us overrule Admiral Mayo and¹⁸⁰ declare adequate and satisfactory the reparation offered by the Mexican¹⁹⁰ commander at Tampico. That would have utterly destroyed us in²⁰⁰ the sight of all Mexicans. They would at once²¹⁰ have felt that they could do what they pleased with²²⁰ the "gringos," who had shown that they would stand any²³⁰ amount of insults. We should very soon have had to²⁴⁰ make our choice between knuckling down after further affronts or²⁵⁰ showing a tardy resentment, until some crowning outrage would have²⁶⁰ ended the question forever. European nations, too, would have formed²⁷⁰ the most unfavorable opinion of us and would have had²⁸⁰ to consider the present necessity of looking out for their own²⁹⁰ interests in Mexico. Yet there were so many affronts put³⁰⁰ upon us by men under Huerta's authority that taken together³¹⁰ they are far more serious than the Tampico matter. It³²⁰ is strange that the present critics of the President have³³⁰ failed to notice that for months we have steadily maintained³⁴⁰ our preparation for forcible action, and have added to them.³⁵⁰ Do those who denounce the President's action forget that a³⁶⁰ short time ago some of them were abusing him for³⁷⁰ inaction?

[371.]

LIFE OR DEATH FOR RAILROADS?

The order of the Interstate Commerce Commission of September 19,¹⁰ appointing yesterday for a hearing on the application of the²⁰ railroads for further consideration of their request for higher rates³⁰ limited the inquiry to facts disclosed since last June. Evidently⁴⁰ the theory of the commission was that in its adverse⁵⁰ decision of August 1st it had covered the conditions existing⁶⁰ up to July 1st.

Much doubt exists on this point,⁷⁰ but the facts disclosed since last June give the earlier⁸⁰ revelations new and startling prominence. While loss of business resulting⁹⁰ from war in Europe is not a sufficient reason for¹⁰⁰ higher rates, the dislocation of the world's finances which attends¹¹⁰ that war is a matter too serious to be ignored.¹²⁰ There can be no just determination of the rate question¹³⁰ that does not rest upon a comprehensive survey of the¹⁴⁰ whole ground.

War in Europe merely accentuates the plight of¹⁵⁰ the railroads, which are suffering from too much taxation, too¹⁶⁰ much political agitation, too much harmful legislation, such as the¹⁷⁰ full-crew laws, and from the higher cost of supplies¹⁸⁰ and constantly increasing pay-rolls. With income outstripped by outgo,¹⁹⁰ the greatest of American industries is in no position to²⁰⁰ borrow money for betterments or to renew old loans, and²¹⁰ the whole world finds in the prices of American railroad²²⁰ securities proof of the distrust with which investors regard the²³⁰ situation.

The problem, then, goes back to first principles, and,²⁴⁰ in spite of the commission's limitations, embraces everything that it²⁵⁰ passed upon, as we believe mistakenly, in its judgment last²⁶⁰ summer. War is the new thing, but war only brings²⁷⁰ into clearer light the difficulties which demagoguery in the States²⁸⁰ and bureaucracy at Washington have thus far ignored. Relief was²⁹⁰ needed before the war. It is needed now for the³⁰⁰ same reasons, made a little more imperative by war.

In³¹⁰ a country so extensive as this, the transportation interest cannot³²⁰ be starved without weakening every other industry. Its property must³³⁰ be kept up. Its credit must be sustained. If prices³⁴⁰ and wages rise, its rates must rise. Public regulation that³⁵⁰ is never constructive is certain soon or late to be³⁶⁰ destructive. [361.

MILITARY GENIUS—FROM AN ESSAY ON NAPOLEON

The chief work of a general is to apply physical¹⁰ force; to remove physical obstructions; to avail himself of physical²⁰ aids and advantages; to act on matter; to overcome rivers,³⁰ ramparts, mountains and human muscles; and these are not the⁴⁰ highest objects of mind, nor do they demand intelligence of⁵⁰ the highest order; and accordingly nothing is more common than⁶⁰ to find men, eminent in this department, who are wanting⁷⁰ in the noblest energies of the soul; in habits of⁸⁰ profound and liberal thinking, in imagination and taste, in the⁹⁰ capacity of enjoying works of genius, and in large and¹⁰⁰ original views of human nature and society. The office of¹¹⁰ a great general does not differ widely from that of¹²⁰ a great mechanician, whose business it is to frame new¹³⁰ combinations of physical forces, to adapt them to new circumstances,¹⁴⁰ and to remove new obstructions. Accordingly great generals, away from¹⁵⁰ the camp, are often no greater men than the mechanician¹⁶⁰ taken from his workshop. In conversation they are often dull.¹⁷⁰ Deep and refined reasonings they cannot comprehend. We know that¹⁸⁰ there are splendid exceptions. Such was Cæsar, at once the¹⁹⁰ greatest soldier and the most sagacious statesman of his age,²⁰⁰ whilst in eloquence and literature, he left behind him almost²¹⁰ all, who had devoted themselves exclusively to these pursuits. But²²⁰ such cases are rare. The conqueror of Napoleon, the hero²³⁰ of Waterloo, possesses undoubtedly great military talents; but we do²⁴⁰ not understand, that his most partial admirers claim for him²⁵⁰ a place in the highest class of minds. We will²⁶⁰ not go down for illustration to such men as Nelson,²⁷⁰ a man great on the deck, but debased by gross²⁸⁰ vices, and who never pretended to enlargement of intellect. To²⁹⁰ institute a comparison in point of talent and genius between³⁰⁰ such men and Milton, Bacon and Shakespeare, is almost an³¹⁰ insult to these illustrious names. Who can think of these³²⁰ truly great intelligences; of the range of their minds through³³⁰ heaven and earth; of their deep intuition into the soul;³⁴⁰ of their new and glowing combination of thought; of the³⁵⁰ energy with which they grasped, and subjected to their main³⁶⁰ purpose, the infinite materials of illustration which nature and life³⁷⁰ afford—who can think of the form of transcendent beauty³⁸⁰ and grandeur which they created, or which were rather emanations³⁹⁰ of their own minds; of the calm wisdom and fervid⁴⁰⁰ imagination which they conjoined; of the voice of power, in⁴¹⁰ which “though

dead, they still speak," and awaken intellect, sensibility,⁴²⁰ and genius in both hemispheres, who can think of such⁴³⁰ men, and not feel the immense inferiority of the most⁴⁴⁰ gifted warrior, whose elements of thought are physical forces and⁴⁵⁰ physical obstructions, and whose employment is the combination of the⁴⁶⁰ lowest class of objects on which a powerful mind can⁴⁷⁰ be employed? [472.

ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE

Electromotive force is a phrase which is of frequent use¹⁰ in modern electrical literature, especially in connection with electric currents.²⁰ The electromotive force in a wire through which a current³⁰ is flowing may be compared to the difference of pressures⁴⁰ in a long, narrow, horizontal pipe, through which water is⁵⁰ flowing. As the difference of the pressure at the two⁶⁰ ends of the pipe forces the water through in spite⁷⁰ of frictional resistance, so the difference of the potentials at⁸⁰ the two ends of the wire forces the current through⁹⁰ in spite of the electrical resistance of the wire. This¹⁰⁰ difference of potentials is another name for electromotive force. Each¹¹⁰ cell of a battery is a source of electromotive force,¹²⁰ and when the cells are connected in the usual way¹³⁰ (technically called in series) their electromotive forces are added together,¹⁴⁰ so that, for example, the electromotive force of a battery¹⁵⁰ of ten cells is ten times the electromotive force of¹⁶⁰ cell. Electromotive force can also be produced in a¹⁷⁰ wire by moving a magnet in its neighborhood, and this¹⁸⁰ electromotive force will be exactly proportional to the velocity of¹⁹⁰ the motion. The commercial unit of electromotive force is the²⁰⁰ volt. Its magnitude may be inferred from the statement that²¹⁰ the electromotive force of a single cell is usually more²²⁰ than one volt, and less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ volts.

Electro-motors²³⁰ are contrivances for making a current produce continuous rotary²⁴⁰ motion, the force producing the motion being sufficient to overcome²⁵⁰ a considerable amount of mechanical resistance, and so do useful²⁶⁰ work. Until quite recent years this object was effected by²⁷⁰ the alternate making and unmaking of electro-magnets, which attracted²⁸⁰ pieces of iron provided for the purpose, and caused them²⁹⁰ to move in the directions required for producing continuous rotation.³⁰⁰ In modern electro-motors the action is greatly intensified by³¹⁰ employing, instead of the above-mentioned

pieces of iron, electro-magnets³²⁰ whose poles are alternately attracted and repelled by those³³⁰ of the fixed electro-magnets. In order to produce these³⁴⁰ alternate attractions and repulsions the currents in the fixed magnets³⁵⁰ are always in the same direction. The revolving electro-magnet³⁶⁰ or group of electro-magnets is called the armature. [369.

"DEMOCRACY" IN A SCHOOL

Talk on "democracy" is a hackneyed commonplace at school and¹⁰ college gatherings. There is apparent a general longing for something²⁰ not quite understood, but wrapped in a hazy halo of³⁰ ideality that seems to baffle definition of outline and clarity of⁴⁰ view. One would fancy it as a genial socialism, wherein all⁵⁰ the members lolled in supine equality, and we are asked⁶⁰ to believe this a desirable state of existence. Such a⁷⁰ conception of scholastic identity is manifestly absurd, for school life⁸⁰ is much like other social life. It has its differences,⁹⁰ its individuals of prominence, and its collections of nobodies; its¹⁰⁰ leaders and its led. Nowhere is merit more sure of¹¹⁰ its reward, and energy more promptly repaid. When we speak¹²⁰ of the democracy of Andover, we do not mean the¹³⁰ absolute equality of condition in its students. Nor do we mean¹⁴⁰ that rich and poor, the sons of somebody and the¹⁵⁰ sons of nobody in particular, endure one another with a¹⁶⁰ priggish altruism. We mean more than this; we mean that¹⁷⁰ here boys find unrestrained liberty to do and to win¹⁸⁰ regardless of their family tree or family bank account. We¹⁹⁰ mean that here all have equal right, equal opportunity, and²⁰⁰ equal prompting to action, and the same chance to achieve²¹⁰ leadership in all the activities of academic existence. This is²²⁰ the democracy of opportunity, not an organization for the equalizing²³⁰ of restraint. We believe in a common membership in the²⁴⁰ community of intelligence; but this does not preclude the ascendancy²⁵⁰ of intellect or the domination of character. What it does eliminate²⁶⁰ is the subjection or the restraint of intelligence and character²⁷⁰ in their rightful claims to development and growth. We mean²⁸⁰ to maintain a school where potentialities are recognized and attainment²⁹⁰ acknowledged. We are free to admit that, like all genuine³⁰⁰ democracy, ours leads to a real aristocracy. This is the³¹⁰ great asset of Andover life, to arouse ambition,

to provoke³²⁰ effort, and to evolve men who must be heeded in³³⁰ their world. The idler and the idle dreamer must look³⁴⁰ elsewhere for approval and consideration; what we mean by democracy³⁵⁰ is bound up in work, in the opportunity to grapple³⁶⁰ with the achieving forces of intellect and character, and to³⁷⁰ make oneself a leader if one can; for leaders there³⁸⁰ must be, so long as the academy stands for power,³⁹⁰ for worth, and for practical attainment. [396.

Extract from Phillips Academy Bulletin, Andover.

MR. BRYAN'S REPLY TO THE ARBITRATION OFFER

"The government of the United States is deeply sensible of¹⁰ the friendliness, the good feeling and the generous concern for²⁰ the peace and welfare of America manifested in the joint³⁰ note just received from Your Excellency tendering the good offices⁴⁰ of your government to effect, if possible, a settlement of⁵⁰ the present difficulties existing between the government of the United⁶⁰ States and those who now claim to represent our sister⁷⁰ republic in Mexico. Conscious of the purpose with which the⁸⁰ proffer is made, this government does not feel at liberty⁹⁰ to decline it. Its own chief interest is in the¹⁰⁰ peace of America, the cordial intercourse of her republics and¹¹⁰ their people and the happiness and prosperity which can spring¹²⁰ only out of frank mutual understandings and the friendship which¹³⁰ is created by a common purpose. The generous offer of¹⁴⁰ your governments is therefore accepted.

"This government hopes most earnestly¹⁵⁰ that you may find those who speak for the several¹⁶⁰ elements of the Mexican people willing and ready to discuss¹⁷⁰ terms of satisfactory, and therefore, permanent settlement. If you should¹⁸⁰ find them willing, this government will be glad to take¹⁹⁰ up with you for discussion in the frankest and most²⁰⁰ conciliatory spirit any proposals that may be authoritatively formulated, and²¹⁰ will hope that they may prove feasible and prophetic of²²⁰ a new day of mutual co-operation and confidence in America.²³⁰

"This government feels bound in candor to say that, its²⁴⁰ diplomatic relations with Mexico being for the present severed, it²⁵⁰ is not possible for it to make sure of an²⁶⁰ uninterrupted opportunity to

carry out the plan of intermediation which²⁷⁰ you propose. It is, of course, possible that some act²⁸⁰ of aggression on the part of those who control the²⁹⁰ military forces of Mexico might oblige the United States to³⁰⁰ act to the upsetting of the hopes of immediate peace,³¹⁰ but this does not justify us in hesitating to accept³²⁰ your generous suggestion. We shall hope for the best result³³⁰ within a brief time—enough to relieve our anxiety lest³⁴⁰ most ill considered hostile demonstrations should interrupt negotiations and disappoint³⁵⁰ our hopes of peace.” [354.]

THE UNITED STATES' PREEMINENCE IN ELECTRIC WORKS

A gold mining company which was opening up a property¹⁰ at Santo Domingo, at a great elevation in the Cordillera²⁰ of Central Peru, wished to install a hydro-electric plant, so³⁰ it called for bids for a three-phase generator, rated at⁴⁰ 300 horsepower, which could be transported to its destination on⁵⁰ muleback. The conservative British manufacturers of electrical machinery refused to⁶⁰ consider the contract on the ground that such a thing⁷⁰ had never been done before, and even the Continental houses⁸⁰ held that it was impossible to construct a machine of⁹⁰ greater capacity than 50 horsepower which could be transported as¹⁰⁰ specified. A German firm made a very low bid for¹¹⁰ an installation that could be transported by wagon, but as¹²⁰ the expense of widening the trail to the mine would¹³⁰ have amounted to something like forty times the cost of¹⁴⁰ the machinery, this could not be entertained. The General Electric¹⁵⁰ Company of America, however, put its experts to work and¹⁶⁰ turned out an installation that conformed to specifications in every¹⁷⁰ particular. This was carried to its place on mules, set¹⁸⁰ up and put in operation, and proved to be an¹⁹⁰ unqualified success in every respect from the outset.

The American²⁰⁰ genius for working out hitherto unsolved mechanical problems had also²¹⁰ to be called upon in designing and building the hydro-electric²²⁰ stations of the great copper mines in Peru, where, on²³⁰ account of the great elevation—more than 13,000²⁴⁰ feet—extreme precautions had to be taken to avoid the disturbance²⁵⁰ of atmospheric electricity. The contracts for great hydro-electric

works in²⁶⁰ all parts of the world come to the United States²⁷⁰ as a matter of course. Installations such as those of²⁸⁰ the Tata and Cauvery projects in India, and those that²⁹⁰ require steel trestle work of unprecedented magnitude, are given to³⁰⁰ America by preference as the only country that has had³¹⁰ the special experience necessary for successfully carrying them through.

One³²⁰ of the greatest elements in the success of American machinery³³⁰ abroad has been what might be called its superior "utility";³⁴⁰ the fact that it will give a more valuable service³⁵⁰ for the money invested in it. Often it is more³⁶⁰ expensive than German or Belgian machinery; sometimes it has not³⁷⁰ the "life" of that of England; but in practically³⁸⁰ every instance its labor-saving and work-performing qualities make it the³⁹⁰ best investment. [392.]

The World's Work Magazine.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS ON THE CANAL TOLLS

Gentlemen of the Congress: I have come to you upon¹⁰ an errand which can be very briefly performed, but I²⁰ beg that you will not measure its importance by the³⁰ number of sentences in which I state it.

No communication⁴⁰ I have addressed to the Congress carried with it graver⁵⁰ or more far-reaching implications to the interest of the⁶⁰ country, and I come now to speak upon a matter⁷⁰ with regard to which I am charged in a peculiar⁸⁰ degree by the Constitution itself with personal responsibility.

I have⁹⁰ come to ask for the repeal of that provision of¹⁰⁰ the Panama Canal act of Aug. 24, 1912, which exempts vessels¹¹⁰ engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States¹²⁰ from payment of tolls, and to urge upon you the¹³⁰ justice, the wisdom and the large policy of such a¹⁴⁰ repeal with the utmost earnestness of which I am capable.¹⁵⁰

In my own judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed,¹⁶⁰ that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point¹⁷⁰ of view and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the¹⁸⁰ treaty with Great Britain concerning the canal concluded on Nov.¹⁹⁰ 18, 1901.

But I have not come to you to urge²⁰⁰ my personal views. I have

come to state to you²¹⁰ a fact and a situation. Whatever may be our own²²⁰ differences of opinion concerning this much debated measure, its meaning²³⁰ is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the²⁴⁰ language of the treaty is given but one interpretation and²⁵⁰ that interpretation precludes the exemption I am asking you to²⁶⁰ repeal.

We consented to the treaty; its language we accepted,²⁷⁰ if we did not originate it; and we are too²⁸⁰ big, too powerful, too self-respecting a nation to interpret²⁹⁰ with too strained or refined a reading of words of³⁰⁰ our own promises just because we have power enough to³¹⁰ give us leave to read them as we please.

The³²⁰ large thing to do is the only thing we can³³⁰ afford to do, a voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere³⁴⁰ questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action³⁵⁰ without raising the question whether we were right or wrong,³⁶⁰ and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and³⁷⁰ the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.

I³⁸⁰ ask this of you in support of the foreign policy³⁹⁰ of the Administration. I shall not know how to deal⁴⁰⁰ with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence⁴¹⁰ if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging⁴²⁰ measure. [421

INDUSTRIAL UNREST

Nine cardinal causes of industrial unrest, most generally agreed upon¹⁰ by employers and employees alike, were presented to Congress to-day²⁰ by the Commission on Industrial Relations in its preliminary report,³⁰ as follows:

"Largely a world-wide movement arising from a laudable⁴⁰ desire for better living conditions. Advanced by representatives of labor,⁵⁰ Socialists, and employers, and generally endorsed.

"A protest against low⁶⁰ wages, long hours, and improper working conditions in many industries.⁷⁰ Advanced by practically all labor representatives and assented to by⁸⁰ many employers.

"A desire on the part of the workers⁹⁰ for a voice in the determination of conditions under which¹⁰⁰ they labor, and a revolt against arbitrary treatment of individual¹¹⁰ workers and a suppression of

organization. This was almost uniformly¹²⁰ approved by labor witnesses.

“Unemployment and the Insecurity of Employment¹³⁰—Generally advanced by witnesses from every standpoint.

“Unjust Distribution of¹⁴⁰ Products of Industry—Advanced by most labor representatives and¹⁵⁰ agreed to by most employers.

“Misunderstanding and Prejudice—Agreed to¹⁶⁰ by employers and employees.

“Agitation and Agitators—Generally advanced by¹⁷⁰ employers, but defended by labor representatives and others as a¹⁸⁰ necessary means of education.

“The rapid rise in prices as¹⁹⁰ compared with wages.

“The rapidly growing feeling that redress for²⁰⁰ injuries and oppression cannot be secured through existing institutions.

“In²¹⁰ addition,” says the report, “it has been stated by many²²⁰ witnesses that the tremendous immigration of the last quarter century,²³⁰ while not itself a direct cause of unrest, has served²⁴⁰ to accentuate the conditions arising from other causes by creating²⁵⁰ an oversupply of labor unfamiliar with American customs, language,²⁶⁰ and conditions.”

While it presents no conclusions, leaving these for²⁷⁰ later work, the commission, after more than a year's investigation²⁸⁰ covering all phases of industry throughout the country in which²⁹⁰ more than 500 witnesses representing all relations of capital and³⁰⁰ labor were examined presents the question:

“Is there need for³¹⁰ changes, improvements and adaptations, or must entirely new legal machinery³²⁰ be devised for the control of industry?”

The final report³³⁰ and conclusions of the commission will be submitted next August,³⁴⁰ when its mission is concluded.

These nine agreed causes were³⁵⁰ the result of the examination of 514 witnesses divided in³⁶⁰ interests as follows: Affiliated with employers, 181; affiliated with labor,³⁷⁰ 183; not affiliated with either group, 150. The witnesses included³⁸⁰ seven members of the Industrial Workers of the World and³⁹⁰ six representatives of the Socialist party.

Proposals for constructive legislation,⁴⁰⁰ the report announces, will be submitted to Congress covering labor⁴¹⁰ exchanges, industrial education, vocational guidance, and apprenticeship; safety, sanitation, health⁴²⁰ of employees, and administration of laws relating thereto; smuggling of⁴³⁰ Asiatics; mediation, conciliation, and arbitration;

woman and child labor, minimum⁴⁴⁰ wage, hours of labor; agriculture and farm labor; social insurance,⁴⁵⁰ especially workmen's sickness and invalidity insurance; and labor and the⁴⁶⁰ law. [461.

"PROVIDENTIAL" ARRANGEMENT OF THE ALPINE REGIONS

BY JOHN RUSKIN

But the longer I stayed among the Alps, and the¹⁰ more closely I examined them, the more I was struck²⁰ by the one broad fact of there being a vast³⁰ Alpine plateau, or mass of elevated land, upon which nearly⁴⁰ all the highest peaks stood like children set upon a⁵⁰ table, removed, in most cases, far back from the edge⁶⁰ of the plateau, as if for fear of their falling.⁷⁰ And the result of this arrangement is a kind of⁸⁰ division of the whole of Switzerland into an upper and⁹⁰ lower mountain world; the lower mountain consisting of rich valleys,¹⁰⁰ bordered by steep but easily accessible wooded banks of mountain,¹¹⁰ more or less divided by ravines, through which glimpses are¹²⁰ caught of the higher Alps; the upper world, reached after¹³⁰ the first steep banks of 3,000 or 4,000 feet in¹⁴⁰ height, have been surmounted, consisting of comparatively level but most¹⁵⁰ desolate traces of moor and rock, half covered by glacier,¹⁶⁰ and stretching to the feet of the true pinnacles of¹⁷⁰ the chain. It can hardly be necessary to point out¹⁸⁰ the perfect wisdom and kindness of this arrangement, as a¹⁹⁰ provision for the safety of the inhabitants of the high²⁰⁰ mountain regions. If the great peaks rose at once from²¹⁰ the deepest valleys, every stone which was struck from the²²⁰ pinnacles, and every snow-wreath which slipped from their ledges,²³⁰ would descend at once upon the inhabitable ground, over which²⁴⁰ no year would pass without recording some calamity of earthslip²⁵⁰ or avalanche. Besides this, the masses of snow, cast down²⁶⁰ at once into the warmer air, would all melt rapidly²⁷⁰ in the spring, causing furious inundations of every great river²⁸⁰ for a month or six weeks. All these calamities are²⁹⁰ prevented by the peculiar structure of the Alps which has³⁰⁰ been described. The broken rocks and the sliding snow of³¹⁰ the high peaks, instead of being dashed at once to³²⁰ the vales, are caught upon the desolate shelves or shoulders³³⁰ which everywhere surround the

central crests. The soft banks³⁴⁰ which terminate these shelves, traversed by no falling fragments, clothe³⁵⁰ themselves with richest wood; while the masses of snow heaped³⁶⁰ upon the ledge above them, in a climate neither so³⁷⁰ warm as to thaw them quickly in the spring, nor³⁸⁰ so cold as to protect them from all the power³⁹⁰ of the summer sun, either form themselves into glaciers or⁴⁰⁰ remain in slowly-wasting fields even to the close of⁴¹⁰ the year—in either case supplying constant, abundant and regular streams⁴²⁰ to the villages and pastures beneath, and to the rest⁴³⁰ of Europe noble and navigable rivers.

[436.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

I believe in the initiative and referendum, which should¹⁰ be used not to destroy representative government, but to correct²⁰ it whenever it becomes misrepresentative. The power to invoke such³⁰ direct action, both by initiative and by referendum, should be⁴⁰ provided in such fashion as to prevent its being wantonly⁵⁰ or too frequently used. I do not believe that it⁶⁰ should be the easy or ordinary way of taking action.⁷⁰ In the great majority of cases it is far better⁸⁰ that action on legislative matters should be taken by those⁹⁰ specially delegated to perform the task; in other words, that¹⁰⁰ the work should be done by the experts chosen to¹¹⁰ perform it. But where the men thus delegated fail to¹²⁰ perform their duty, then it should be in the power¹³⁰ of the people themselves to perform the duty. In a¹⁴⁰ recent speech Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin has described the plan¹⁵⁰ which has been adopted. Under this plan the effort to¹⁶⁰ obtain the law is first to be made through the¹⁷⁰ legislature, the bill being pushed as far as it will¹⁸⁰ go; so that the details of the proposed measure may¹⁹⁰ be thrashed over in actual legislative debate. This gives opportunity²⁰⁰ to perfect it in form and invites public scrutiny. Then,²¹⁰ if the legislature fails to enact it, it can be²²⁰ enacted by the people on their own initiative, taken at²³⁰ least four months before election.

Moreover, where possible, the question²⁴⁰ actually to be voted on by the people should be²⁵⁰ made as simple as possible. In short, I believe that²⁶⁰ the initiative and referendum should be used, not as substitutes²⁷⁰ for representative government but as methods of mak-

ing such government²⁸⁰ really representative. Action by the initiative or referendum ought not²⁹⁰ to be the normal way of legislation; but the³⁰⁰ power to take it should be provided in the Constitution,³¹⁰ so that if the representatives fail truly to represent the³²⁰ people then the people shall have in their hands the³³⁰ facilities to make good the failure. And I urge you³⁴⁰ not to try to put constitutional fetters on the legislature,³⁵⁰ as so many constitution makers have recently done. Such action³⁶⁰ on your part would invite the courts to render nugatory³⁷⁰ every legislative act to better social conditions. Give the legislature³⁸⁰ an entirely free hand; and then provide by the initiative³⁹⁰ and referendum that the people shall have power to reverse⁴⁰⁰ or supplement the work of the legislature should it ever⁴¹⁰ become necessary. [412.

INVENTION

From a want of knowledge of the state of¹⁰ science, and a due consideration of the proper time and²⁰ place, many ingenious minds have wasted their energies in fruitless³⁰ labor, waged with fortune an unequal war, and sunk into⁴⁰ the grave the victims of disappointed hopes. Such men are⁵⁰ frequently said to "Live before their time"; but it remains⁶⁰ to be proved whether, in the aggregate of cases, they⁷⁰ have done more good or evil, and whether they most⁸⁰ deserve our admiration or our pity. A premature, and consequently⁹⁰ an unsuccessful attempt, often so prejudices the public mind against¹⁰⁰ an invention, that, when the proper time actually arrives for¹¹⁰ its introduction, public sentiment is found arrayed against it, and¹²⁰ difficulties have to be overcome which would not have existed¹³⁰ had the first essay never been made.

The man of¹⁴⁰ true genius never lives before his time; he never undertakes¹⁵⁰ impossibilities, and always embarks in his enterprise at the suitable¹⁶⁰ place and period. Though he may catch a glimpse of¹⁷⁰ the coming light as it gilds the mountain top, long¹⁸⁰ before it has reached the eyes of his contemporaries, and¹⁹⁰ though he may hazard a prediction as to the future,²⁰⁰ he acts with the present.

There are some partial exceptions to²¹⁰ this rule, and among them I would mention, with high²²⁰ respect, that of Oliver Evans, than whom no man in²³⁰ this country has ever done more to improve the art²⁴⁰ of locomotion. He indeed predicted that steam wagons would be²⁵⁰ used

on common roads, and made attempts to reduce his²⁶⁰ idea to practice. The time, however, for the introduction of²⁷⁰ this invention had not yet arrived. But he was more²⁸⁰ successful in the invention of the American high-pressure engine,²⁹⁰ which was so essential to the development of the vast³⁰⁰ resources of the interior regions of our continent. This engine³¹⁰ was, at the time of its introduction, admirably adapted, in³²⁰ its cheapness, simplicity of arrangement, smallness of dimensions, and great³³⁰ power, to the abundance of fuel, the extent of transportation,³⁴⁰ and the primitive state of the arts in our country.³⁵⁰ The low-pressure engine used by Fulton was procured from³⁶⁰ England; and had steam navigation been confined to the employment³⁷⁰ of this complex and ponderous machine, the Mississippi and its³⁸⁰ tributaries would have remained for years unnavigated, except by the³⁹⁰ canoe of the native or the flat-boat of the⁴⁰⁰ pioneer.

The invention and introduction of this engine required the⁴¹⁰ application of genius, energy, and courage. The use of high⁴²⁰ steam had been proposed in England, but had been discarded⁴³⁰ on account of the supposed danger attending on its use,⁴⁴⁰ and it was reserved for this country to demonstrate its⁴⁵⁰ practical importance. Without precursory labors equivalent to those of Evans,⁴⁶⁰ the present railway locomotive would not have been in existence. [470.

SOCIALISM: PROMISE OR MENACE?

BY MORRIS HILLQUIT

If there be any intelligent student of Socialism who honestly¹⁰ thinks that it is merely an economic theory, or who²⁰ hopes that the Socialist State is likely to be instituted³⁰ and maintained in conformity with the traditional principles of religion⁴⁰ and morals, he will be constrained to accept the following⁵⁰ suggestions as entirely reasonable from the viewpoint of the Christian⁶⁰ and the Theist:

Let Socialists eliminate from their postulates, principles,⁷⁰ and propaganda every element which is contrary to the traditional⁸⁰ teachings on morals and religion. This will mean repudiation of⁹⁰ the theory of economic determinism in so far as the¹⁰⁰ theory implies materialism in philosophy, relativity in ethics, and in¹¹⁰ religion, agnosticism.

It will mean that they will no longer¹²⁰ defend confiscation and "love-unions," nor make the working class¹³⁰ and the Socialist State the supreme standard of morality, nor¹⁴⁰ teach that the principles of morality are essentially variable.

It¹⁵⁰ will mean the rejection of their antagonism toward religion, and¹⁶⁰ of their attempts to explain the origin and development of¹⁷⁰ religion on social and economic grounds.

It will mean that¹⁸⁰ capitalists whose property is to be taken by the Socialist¹⁹⁰ State are to receive full compensation, and that no industry²⁰⁰ which is not a natural monopoly is to be operated²¹⁰ by the State until experience has proved that the latter²²⁰ is more efficient than private enterprise.

How can Socialists accomplish²³⁰ this task of elimination, expurgation, and purification? By a method²⁴⁰ that is elementary in its simplicity. Let the Socialist party²⁵⁰ in national convention formally repudiate all the printed works which²⁶⁰ contain teaching advocated in the last paragraph; or let it²⁷⁰ appoint a committee charged with the duty of relentlessly expurgating²⁸⁰ from the approved books and pamphlets everything but the economic²⁹⁰ arguments and proposals; condemn beforehand all periodicals, writers, and speakers³⁰⁰ who refuse to conform to the new policy; and let³¹⁰ it commit the party to a program of "socialization" by³²⁰ a gradual process through the method of competition in all³³⁰ competitive industries, and with full compensation to all capitalists whose³⁴⁰ property is taken over by the Socialist State.

Only through³⁵⁰ formal action of this kind can the Socialist movement purge itself³⁶⁰ of responsibility for anti-religious and immoral teaching, or become³⁷⁰ a purely economic organization and agency. When this has been³⁸⁰ done, and the new policy in good faith enforced, religious³⁹⁰ opposition to Socialism will probably cease. Until it has been⁴⁰⁰ done, no such result can be expected by any intelligent⁴¹⁰ man who is honest in his thinking. [417.

A PUBLIC DEFENDER

To guard the rights of those accused of crime the¹⁰ coming constitutional convention will be asked to provide for the²⁰ appointment of a public defender for New York City, if³⁰ the movement now being agitated among the lawyers of Manhattan⁴⁰ shows sufficient strength.

The idea was broached at a recent⁵⁰ meeting of the Bar and has found so much favor⁶⁰ that a committee will probably be asked to act upon⁷⁰ the suggestion.

The proposal is for the State to provide⁸⁰ a person who shall defend persons accused in the same⁹⁰ manner that the District Attorney prosecutes those who have committed¹⁰⁰ offences against the Commonwealth. It is based on the theory¹¹⁰ that it is better for a thousand guilty men to¹²⁰ escape than one innocent man should suffer. The idea has¹³⁰ been tried with success in Los Angeles, Cal., and in Oklahoma.¹⁴⁰

Where the system is in vogue a high class lawyer¹⁵⁰ is elected, with power to employ detectives and investigators to¹⁶⁰ aid in getting at the truth of all cases and¹⁷⁰ see that the accused has an equal chance with the¹⁸⁰ prosecution.

While courts now appoint lawyers to defend persons accused¹⁹⁰ of crime, such assignments, it is contended, go often to²⁰⁰ young and inexperienced lawyers or to the criminal practitioner who²¹⁰ happens to be in the court room at the time,²²⁰ and who, as a rule, is not keen about accepting²³⁰ such assignments.

"I believe that the passage of any law,"²⁴⁰ said one attorney yesterday, "which would have a tendency to²⁵⁰ place all of our citizens on equal footing and tend²⁶⁰ to strengthen and preserve their rights and liberties must necessarily²⁷⁰ appeal to the intelligence and reason of the people of²⁸⁰ the State. I sincerely trust that from among the delegates²⁹⁰ which New York City will send to the constitutional convention,³⁰⁰ there will be found several who will advocate an amendment³¹⁰ creating the office of public defender."

The members of the³²⁰ Bar before whom this suggestion was laid were much impressed.³³⁰ There are many lawyers who believe that under the present³⁴⁰ system those accused of crime are already too carefully protected by³⁵⁰ various legal presumptions and technicalities, and they believe that the³⁶⁰ administration of criminal law in the courts is highly unsatisfactory,³⁷⁰ unnecessarily expensive and unduly protracted.

Despite this condition, it was³⁸⁰ explained that if by the creation of the office of³⁹⁰ public defender greater power could be placed at the disposal⁴⁰⁰ of a person accused of crime to establish his innocence,⁴¹⁰ or to combat the testimony of the people's witnesses, without⁴²⁰ delaying, defeating or embarrassing true justice, the administration of the⁴³⁰ criminal law would be facilitated and a much needed reform⁴⁴⁰ accomplished.

By the time the delegates to the constitutional convention⁴⁵⁰ are selected lawyers interested in the idea purpose to see⁴⁶⁰ that they leave with instructions to do what they can⁴⁷⁰ toward the creation of the office of public defender. [479.]

CUTTING THE NON-PRODUCTIVE LABOR COST

BY J. W. STANNARD

Non-productive labor is one of the most fruitful sources of¹⁰ leakage in factory work. It is so variable in quantity²⁰ and so difficult to control through the ordinary methods of³⁰ job records, that it is generally not easy to keep it⁴⁰ at a minimum. Yet how dangerous a leakage can develop⁵⁰ through inefficient control of this class of labor is well⁶⁰ illustrated by the following examples:

While a London manufacturer employing⁷⁰ about 2,000 hands, was going back through his financial records⁸⁰ one day in an endeavor to trace differences in working⁹⁰ expenses, he noticed the comparatively non-fluctuating character of the figures¹⁰⁰ for non-productive labor. The absence of variation was most noticeable,¹¹⁰ for the firm had just passed through a very bad¹²⁰ year, during which their production had been fully 40 per¹³⁰ cent. below normal. A closer investigation revealed the fact that¹⁴⁰ for years there had been little variation in the number¹⁵⁰ of non-productive employees. Additional men taken on during a busy¹⁶⁰ season had been retained, and owing to the inefficient labor¹⁷⁰ control they had been able to adjust their work in¹⁸⁰ such a manner that they always had something to do¹⁹⁰ when the officials were in sight. Careful analysis proved that²⁰⁰ the non-productive labor employed was more than double the amount²¹⁰ necessary for the purposes of the business, and the reduction²²⁰ which subsequently took place resulted in a saving of nearly²³⁰ \$3,500 a year on that item alone.

The manager of²⁴⁰ a printing works stopped two men who were pushing a²⁵⁰ heavy truck of paper, to inquire why the two men²⁶⁰ were necessary. A trial of the work conclusively proved to²⁷⁰ him that the two were necessary and he set to²⁸⁰ work to discover the reason. Improved trucks were tried, but²⁹⁰ without much success. Finally the rough, uneven concrete floor was³⁰⁰ taken up, and a new floor

faced with hard wood³¹⁰ blocks was laid. Coupled with easier trucks this wrought an³²⁰ immediate improvement, and the heavy loads can now easily be³³⁰ pushed along by a boy.

A considerable amount of useless³⁴⁰ non-productive labor was eliminated in a French motor factory by³⁵⁰ a simple change in the internal arrangements. The departments were³⁶⁰ arranged in consecutive order, with the stores at the side,³⁷⁰ so that very little handling of parts was required. Nevertheless,³⁸⁰ the little that was required was expensive, and methods of³⁹⁰ reducing it were investigated. Eventually, the stores room was extended,⁴⁰⁰ the projecting sections were used exclusively for the transfer of⁴¹⁰ parts in production, from the department on one side to⁴²⁰ the department on the other, and to each was attached⁴³⁰ an inspection. By this means not only was a certain⁴⁴⁰ amount of actual factory handling cost eliminated, but the heavy⁴⁵⁰ internal handling cost between the inspection departments and the sections⁴⁶⁰ of the stores reserved for parts in course of production⁴⁷⁰ was also considerably reduced. In eliminating the former, the latter⁴⁸⁰ had been unconsciously increased in consequence; but under the new⁴⁹⁰ arrangements both were kept down to a minimum.

The last⁵⁰⁰ two instances prove that the non-productive labor cost is not⁵¹⁰ always maintained at a high point because of inefficient control⁵²⁰ over the work done and that it is often proportionately⁵³⁰ heavy because of internal weaknesses in the factory organization or⁵⁴⁰ in the equipment. [543.

"THE LAST SHOT"

(A book review by the author.)

BY FREDERICK PALMER

"The Last Shot" grew out of my experience in many¹⁰ wars. I have been under fire without fighting; known the²⁰ comradeship of arms without bearing arms, and the hardships and³⁰ the humors of the march with only an observer's incentive.⁴⁰ A singular career, begun by chance, was pursued to the⁵⁰ ends of the earth in the study of the greatest⁶⁰ drama which the earth stages. Whether watching a small force⁷⁰ of white regulars disciplining a primitive people, or the complex⁸⁰ tactics of huge army against huge army; whether watching

war⁹⁰ in the large or in the small, I have found¹⁰⁰ the same basic human qualities in the white heat of¹¹⁰ conflict, working out the same illusions, heroisms, tragedies, and comedies.¹²⁰

Methods of light and of motive power have not changed¹³⁰ more rapidly in the forty-odd years since the last¹⁴⁰ great European war than the soldier's weapons and his work.¹⁵⁰ With all the symbols of economic improvement the public is¹⁶⁰ familiar, while usually it thinks of the war in the¹⁷⁰ old symbols for want of familiarity with the new. My¹⁸⁰ aim is to express not only war fought to-day, soldiers¹⁹⁰ of to-day under the fire of arms of to-day, but²⁰⁰ also the effects of war in the nth degree of²¹⁰ modern organization and methods on a group of men and²²⁰ women, free in its realism from the wild improbabilities of²³⁰ some latter day novelists who have given us wars in²⁴⁰ the air or regaled us with the decimation of armies²⁵⁰ by explosives dropped from dirigibles or their asphyxiation by noxious²⁶⁰ gases compounded by the hero of the tale.

The Russo-²⁷⁰Japanese and the Balkan campaigns, particular in their nature, gave²⁸⁰ me useful impressions, but not the scene for my purpose.²⁹⁰ The world must think of those wars comparatively as second-³⁰⁰rate and only partially illustrative, when its fearful curiosity and³¹⁰ more fearful apprehension centre on the possibility of the clash³²⁰ of arms between the enormous forces of two first-class³³⁰ European land-powers, with their supreme training and precision in³⁴⁰ arms. What would such a war mean in reality to³⁵⁰ the soldiers engaged? What the play of human elements? What³⁶⁰ form the new symbols? Therefore have I laid my scene³⁷⁰ in a small section of a European frontier, and the³⁸⁰ time the present.

Identify your combatants, some friends insist. Make³⁹⁰ the Italians fight the Austrians, or the French fight the⁴⁰⁰ Germans. As a spectator of wars, under the spell of⁴¹⁰ the growing cosmopolitanism that makes mankind more and more akin,⁴²⁰ I could not see it in that way and be⁴³⁰ true to my experience. My soldiers exist for my purpose⁴⁴⁰ only as human beings. Race prejudices they have. Race prejudice⁴⁵⁰ is one of the factors of war. But make the⁴⁶⁰ prejudice English, Italian, German, Russian or French and there is⁴⁷⁰ the temptation for reader or author to forget the story of⁴⁸⁰ men as men and war as war. Even as⁴⁹⁰ in the long campaign in Manchuria I would see a⁵⁰⁰ battle simply as an argument to the death between little⁵¹⁰ fellows in short khaki blouses and big fellows in long⁵²⁰ gray coats, so I see the Browns and the Grays⁵³⁰ in "The Last Shot" take the field.

MORAL TRAINING IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By CHARLES A. McMURRY

Is it reasonable to suppose that the rank and file¹⁰ of our teachers will realize the importance of this aim²⁰ in teaching, so long as it has no recognition in³⁰ our public system of instruction? The moral element is largely⁴⁰ present among educators as an instinct, but it ought to⁵⁰ be evolved into a clear purpose with definite means of⁶⁰ accomplishment. It is an open secret, in fact, that while⁷⁰ our public instruction is ostensibly secular, having nothing to do⁸⁰ directly with morals or religion, there is nothing about which⁹⁰ good teachers are more thoughtful and anxious than about the¹⁰⁰ means of moral influence. Occasionally some one from the outside¹¹⁰ attacks our public schools as without morals and godless, but¹²⁰ there is no lack of staunch defenders on moral grounds.¹³⁰ Theoretically and even practically, to a considerable extent, we are¹⁴⁰ all agreed upon the supreme value of moral education. But¹⁵⁰ there is striking inconsistency in our whole position on the¹⁶⁰ school problem. While the supreme value of the moral aim¹⁷⁰ will be generally admitted, it has no open recognition in¹⁸⁰ our school course, either as a principal or as a¹⁹⁰ subordinate aim of instruction. Moral education is not germane to²⁰⁰ the avowed purposes of the public school. If it gets²¹⁰ in at all, it is by the back door. It²²⁰ is incidental, not primary. The importance of making the leading²³⁰ aim of education clear and conscious to teachers, is great.²⁴⁰ If their conviction on this point is not clear, they²⁵⁰ will certainly not concentrate their attention and efforts upon²⁶⁰ its realization. Again, in a businesslike education, where there²⁷⁰ are so many important and necessary results to be reached,²⁸⁰ it is very easy and common to put forward²⁹⁰ a subordinate aim, and to lift it into undue prominence, even³⁰⁰ allowing it to swallow up all the energies of teacher³¹⁰ and pupils. Owing to this diversity of opinion among teachers³²⁰ as to the results to be reached, our public schools³³⁰ exhibit a chaos of conflicting theory and practice, and a³⁴⁰ numberless brood of hobby-riders.

School instruction can be brought³⁵⁰ into the direct service of character-building. This is the³⁶⁰ point upon which most teachers are sceptical. Not much effort³⁷⁰ has been made until recently to put the best moral³⁸⁰ materials into the school studies, and that the most important³⁹⁰ (reading, literature, and history), the chapter on relative

values will show⁴⁰⁰ that there is opportunity through all the grades for a⁴¹⁰ vivid and direct cultivation of moral ideas and convictions. The⁴²⁰ second great series of studies, the natural sciences, comes in⁴³⁰ to support the moral aims, while the personal example and⁴⁴⁰ influence of the teacher, and the common experiences and incidents⁴⁵⁰ of school life and conduct, give abundant occasions to apply⁴⁶⁰ and enforce moral ideas. [464.

Extract from the chapter on "The Chief Aim of Education," in the book entitled, "Elements of General Method."

LINCOLN DEAD AND A NATION IN GRIEF

In one hour joy lay without a pulse, without a¹⁰ gleam or breath. A sorrow came that swept through the²⁰ land as huge storms sweep through the forest and field,³⁰ rolling thunder along the sky, disheveling the flowers, daunting every⁴⁰ singer in thicket and forest, and pouring blackness and darkness⁵⁰ across the land and up the mountains. Did ever so⁶⁰ many hearts, in so brief a time, touch two such⁷⁰ boundless feelings? It was the uttermost of joy; it was⁸⁰ the uttermost of sorrow—noon and midnight, without a space⁹⁰ between.

The blow brought not a sharp pang. It was¹⁰⁰ so terrible that at first it stunned sensibility. Citizens were¹¹⁰ like men awakened at midnight by an earthquake and¹²⁰ bewildered to find everything that they were accustomed to trust¹³⁰ wavering and falling. The very earth was no longer solid.¹⁴⁰ The first feeling was the least. Men waited to get¹⁵⁰ straight to feel. They wandered in the streets as if¹⁶⁰ groping after some impending dread, or undeveloped sorrow, or someone¹⁷⁰ to tell them what ailed them. They met each other¹⁸⁰ as if each would ask the other "Am I awake,¹⁹⁰ or do I dream?" There was a piteous helplessness. Strong²⁰⁰ men bowed down and wept. Other and common griefs belonged²¹⁰ to someone in chief; this belonged to all. It²²⁰ was each and every man's. Every virtuous household in the²³⁰ land felt as if its first-born were gone. Men²⁴⁰ were bereaved and walked for days as if a corpse²⁵⁰ lay unburied in their dwellings. There was nothing else to²⁶⁰ think of. They could speak of nothing but that; and²⁷⁰ yet of that they could speak only falteringly. All business²⁸⁰ was laid aside. Pleasure forgot to smile. The city for²⁹⁰ nearly a week ceased to roar. The great Leviathan lay³⁰⁰ down and was still. Even avarice stood still, and greed³¹⁰ was

strangely moved to generous sympathy and universal sorrow. Rear³²⁰ to his name monuments, found charitable institutions, and write his³³⁰ name above their lintels; but no monument will ever equal³⁴⁰ the universal, spontaneous, and sublime sorrow that in a moment³⁵⁰ swept down lines and parties, and covered up animosities, and³⁶⁰ in an hour brought a divided people into unity of³⁷⁰ grief and indivisible fellowship of anguish.

Even he who now³⁸⁰ sleeps has, by this event, been clothed with new influence.³⁹⁰ Dead, he speaks to men who now willingly hear, what⁴⁰⁰ before they refused to listen to. Now his simple and⁴¹⁰ weighty words will be gathered like those of Washington, and⁴²⁰ your children and your children's children shall be taught to⁴³⁰ ponder the simplicity and deep wisdom of utterances which in⁴⁴⁰ their time passed, in party heat, as idle words. Men⁴⁵⁰ will receive a new impulse of patriotism for his sake⁴⁶⁰ and will guard with zeal the whole country which he⁴⁷⁰ loved so well. I swear you, on the memory of⁴⁸⁰ this martyr, to hate slavery with an unappeasable hatred.⁴⁹⁰ They will admire and imitate the firmness of this man,⁵⁰⁰ his inflexible conscience for the right, and yet his gentleness,⁵¹⁰ as tender as a woman's, his moderation of spirit, which⁵²⁰ not all the heat of party could inflame, nor all⁵³⁰ the jars and disturbances of his country shake out of⁵⁴⁰ place. I swear you to an emulation of his justice,⁵⁵⁰ his moderation and his mercy.

[555.

NEW RELICS OF ANCIENT INDIANS

In a report on the Museum-Gates expedition, which investigated the¹⁰ culture of the ancient Pueblos of the upper Gila River²⁰ region of New Mexico and Arizona, Dr. Walter Hough of³⁰ the United States National Museum states that among thousands of⁴⁰ interesting and valuable objects pertaining to the lives of the⁵⁰ early inhabitants, many dried vegetables, fruits, and other perishable articles⁶⁰ were found, as well as a desiccated turkey.

In a⁷⁰ cave which formed the rear chamber of a row of⁸⁰ ruined stone abodes, on the banks of the Tularosa River⁹⁰—a tributary of the San Francisco River—the explorers found much¹⁰⁰ material representative of the domestic life of the ancient dwellers.¹¹⁰ Upon excavation this cave room yielded its treasures in sections,¹²⁰ as it were, different depths offering distinctly marked periods of occupation.¹³⁰

Among the objects of importance was a brush made of¹⁴⁰ grass stems bound in a round bundle, similar to those¹⁵⁰ in use by the Pueblo Indians of today. In one¹⁶⁰ corner, near a rock mass, some small bows and arrows¹⁷⁰ and other offerings were unearthed, indicating the location of an¹⁸⁰ ancient shrine.

From the rubbish and débris the remains of¹⁹⁰ several mammals and birds were identified; among them, deer, pronghorn,²⁰⁰ bison, woodchuck, mice, rats, muskrats, rabbits, lynx, fox, skunk, bear,²¹⁰ a hawk, and adult turkey, chicks and eggs, and many²²⁰ feathers of other birds, all of which occupied the cave²³⁰ at one time or another, or were killed and stored²⁴⁰ there by the early Indians. From early historical reports it²⁵⁰ has been understood that the Pueblos raised turkeys, but the²⁶⁰ discovery of this desiccated adult and chicks proves conclusively that²⁷⁰ turkeys were kept in captivity probably for their feathers, which²⁸⁰ were used in the manufacture of native garments.

Ears and²⁹⁰ scattered grains of corn were found, as well as the³⁰⁰ remains and seeds of gourds, squashes, beans, other vegetables, and³¹⁰ fruits and nuts.

In the Tularosa cave there was pottery³²⁰ of a rude form, while from several large open-air pueblos³³⁰ examples of a very fine finish and ornamentation were collected.³⁴⁰ The designs on the bowls commonly consist of four elements³⁵⁰ based on the world quarters, the bottom usually being circular³⁶⁰ and blank. Other designs are of combined hatched and solid³⁷⁰ color, or of a checkered variety. Many small collections of³⁸⁰ pottery were found in caves and springs where they had³⁹⁰ been deposited as offerings.

In the religion of these early⁴⁰⁰ inhabitants the bird had an especial significance and is found⁴¹⁰ in nearly all their ceremonies, appearing as a solid image⁴²⁰ in pottery and carving, depicted on surfaces as a fetish,⁴³⁰ but more frequently its plumage is used in one way⁴⁴⁰ or another.

Interesting finds at Bear Creek Cave were a⁴⁵⁰ number of ceremonial cigarettes, a symbolic form of incense offering⁴⁶⁰ made of hollow reeds stuffed with aromatic herbs which burned⁴⁷⁰ with a pleasing odor.

In the great sacred cave on⁴⁸⁰ Blue River were found bows, arrows, painted rods, baskets, miniature⁴⁹⁰ pottery, cigarettes, cotton cloth, beads, shrines on the floor⁵⁰⁰ of the cavern. These were objects offered to the supernatural beings⁵¹⁰ and show the extremely complicated character of the ancient native⁵²⁰ worship.

Much of the territory covered by the report has⁵³⁰ never been scientifically explored before, and the maps, field notes,⁵⁴⁰ and natural history collections will throw much light on the⁵⁵⁰ life of the ancient peoples of this region. [558.

JURY TRIALS IN THE SURROGATE'S COURT

The most radical change is the introduction of jury trials¹⁰ in the Surrogates' courts. At present the Surrogates' courts have²⁰ no power to dispose of claims against estates where the³⁰ validity of those claims is questioned, unless the persons interested⁴⁰ consent that the Surrogate may determine them. Under the present⁵⁰ law the Surrogate has absolutely no power to try such⁶⁰ claims.

In most cases claimants to estates have a constitutional⁷⁰ right to a trial by jury. Such trials now go⁸⁰ to the Supreme Court and create further tedious litigation. Under⁹⁰ the new law the Surrogate is empowered to try those¹⁰⁰ actions himself before a jury in his own court.

This¹¹⁰ means a great saving of time, trouble and expense in¹²⁰ a great variety of actions. Of course, litigants will still¹³⁰ have the right to sue executors and administrators and representatives¹⁴⁰ of estates in the other courts, but under the new¹⁵⁰ law they will have to do so within three months¹⁶⁰ from the time of the rejection of the claim by¹⁷⁰ the executor or administrator. In case no such action is¹⁸⁰ begun, the Surrogate will have complete power to determine the¹⁹⁰ validity of such claims, with or without a jury, upon²⁰⁰ the accounting of the executor or administrator.

Another radical change²¹⁰ will be the trial of contested wills with a jury²²⁰ in the Surrogate's court in cases where a trial by²³⁰ jury is reasonably demanded. This will be of great assistance²⁴⁰ in preventing the law's delays. Under the present law a²⁵⁰ will contest always is held before the Surrogate. Where the²⁶⁰ Surrogate admits the will to probate there is, of course,²⁷⁰ the right to appeal to the Appellate Division of the²⁸⁰ Supreme Court, as in every other case.

But the old²⁹⁰ law provides that after a will has been admitted to³⁰⁰ probate any heir-at-law or next of kin may³¹⁰ begin within two years thereafter an entirely new action³²⁰ in the Supreme Court to determine before a jury the³³⁰ very issue that has been already decided by

the Surrogate.³⁴⁰ If a person under twenty-one years of age wishes³⁵⁰ to begin such an action he is allowed to do³⁵⁰ so at any time within two years after attaining his³⁷⁰ majority. If a prospective contestant is of unsound mind, is³⁸⁰ imprisoned or absent from the State, his time to bring³⁹⁰ such an action is extended until two years after such⁴⁰⁰ disability has been removed.

In fact, after the decision of⁴¹⁰ the Surrogate upon the probate of a will it has⁴²⁰ been possible to tie up an estate for twenty-three years.

About⁴³⁰ seventy-five per cent of the will contests at present⁴⁴⁰ are absolutely without merit and are brought to embarrass, delay⁴⁵⁰ and hamper the settlement of estates, because of this second⁴⁶⁰ action, which the present law allows. These unfounded will contests⁴⁷⁰ are sometimes brought simply to compel a settlement of the⁴⁸⁰ contest. The present law in this regard is ridiculous and⁴⁹⁰ absurd. It is without any reason to support it. Under⁵⁰⁰ the new law to preserve the right of trial by⁵¹⁰ jury in a will contest the jury trial will be⁵²⁰ held before the Surrogate. If the parties do not desire⁵³⁰ a jury trial the Surrogate will try the case without⁵⁴⁰ a jury, but whichever way the case is tried⁵⁵⁰ there will be only one trial.

It is remarkable that⁵⁶⁰ the old law was permitted to stand as long as⁵⁷⁰ it did. [572.

COMMON-SENSE

It has been assumed by some people in their enthusiasm¹⁰ for new ideas—to the detriment certainly of the spread²⁰ of true knowledge—that common-sense was somehow to be³⁰ dispensed with. Now we shall not find any system that⁴⁰ will take the place of common-sense, but never before⁵⁰ has there been such good and sufficient ground for revising⁶⁰ our notion of what is common-sense. To conservative and⁷⁰ timid people, it means merely conformity to tradition. To do⁸⁰ as our grandmothers did, they assume to be common-sense, whereas⁹⁰ it may be only nonsense. There is no better plea¹⁰⁰ for this revision than our psychology itself, which puts our¹¹⁰ whole relation to life in a new light. But it¹²⁰ should lead us, not to ignore, but rather to substitute a¹³⁰ true, for a spurious common-sense.

If the idealism of¹⁴⁰ the present day has shown a tendency to become extreme,¹⁵⁰ it must not be overlooked that it is a reaction¹⁶⁰ from the most pronounced materialism the world has ever known,¹⁷⁰

and all reactions from extreme positions are liable themselves to¹⁸⁰ be extreme. None the less, the present movement represents one¹⁹⁰ of the most determined efforts in history to think clearly,²⁰⁰ and a noteworthy attempt of a people to free themselves²¹⁰ from the bondage of hopeless materialism to which both medicine²²⁰ and theology were dooming the race. To realise the force²³⁰ of this movement, we have only to consider that the²⁴⁰ tenets of a hidebound theology and of equally hidebound²⁵⁰ schools of medicine have been modified, if ever so²⁶⁰ slightly, throughout the whole country by its powerful influence. While²⁷⁰ these institutions will themselves admit this, no one who has²⁸⁰ closely observed the medical and theological straws for the past²⁹⁰ twenty years can have any doubt as to which way³⁰⁰ the wind is blowing. It is one of the great³¹⁰ reactionary movements of history and, whereas we of the present³²⁰ cannot estimate its proportions for lack of perspective, future historians³³⁰ will so regard it.

One evidence of common-sense, surely,³⁴⁰ is to keep abreast of the times and to go³⁵⁰ with the current when, upon investigation, that current is seen³⁶⁰ to flow in the direction of the true interests of mankind³⁷⁰ and to be incident to the spiritual evolution of the³⁸⁰ race. It is another evidence of common-sense to move³⁹⁰ deliberately and, on general philosophic grounds, to avoid extremes. Theory⁴⁰⁰ and practice must go together in philosophy as elsewhere. We⁴¹⁰ sometimes perceive the truth in sudden gleams and flashes, but⁴²⁰ by no such sudden movement is it incorporated in our⁴³⁰ whole mental life, but rather by a deliberate and evolutionary⁴⁴⁰ process. The propagation of truth is always checked by those⁴⁵⁰ emotional enthusiasts who, having become enamored of a new theory,⁴⁶⁰ hasten to announce it before they are in the least⁴⁷⁰ able to put it into practice. Build your foundation well⁴⁸⁰ and your superstructure will stand; otherwise it will surely⁴⁹⁰ fall, to the derision of the scoffers. A tree shall be⁵⁰⁰ judged by its fruits, not by what you have to⁵¹⁰ say about it. Therefore be moderate in theory and assiduous⁵²⁰ in practice. Take the middle path. It is the best⁵³⁰ road for a long journey. We were not destined here⁵⁴⁰ to live as though we had no bodies but rather,⁵⁵⁰ it may be, to announce in the flesh the triumph⁵⁶⁰ of the Spirit. [563. —Extract from the "Philosophy of Self-Help."

THE COAL STRIKE IN COLORADO

The typical southern Colorado coal mine is remote from any¹⁰ town, and the company owns the houses in which the²⁰ miners live and all lands upon which houses might be³⁰ conveniently built. The company owns the store, the school house⁴⁰ and the church if there is one. It pays the⁵⁰ school teacher, the physician and the minister. It controls the⁶⁰ sale of intoxicants, and regulates or prohibits the social evil.⁷⁰ It chooses and pays the marshal of the little settlement,⁸⁰ and singly or together the coal companies have controlled the⁹⁰ nomination and election of county officers, including those of the¹⁰⁰ county and district courts. These statements are not made as¹¹⁰ an accusation against the companies, but as a record of¹²⁰ undisputed facts, admitted by company officers and agents, and defended¹³⁰ by them upon the ground of practical necessity for the¹⁴⁰ well-being of their employees and for the peaceful operation¹⁵⁰ of the industry.

The company officials always professed their willingness¹⁶⁰ to treat with any of their employees who were dissatisfied,¹⁷⁰ but it was always a part of their policy to¹⁸⁰ retain no employee who was a trouble maker. They profess¹⁹⁰ the policy of the open shop, but the man who²⁰⁰ began to talk unionism soon found himself out of work.²¹⁰ There being no other employment in the vicinity, discharge by²²⁰ the company was equivalent to banishment. The company controlled the²³⁰ government of the camp absolutely; in alliance with other corporations²⁴⁰ and with the political machine it controlled the government of²⁵⁰ the county; and for many years previous to 1913 the²⁶⁰ state government had been also under control of the corporation²⁷⁰ interests. The individual miner, or any group of miners, had²⁸⁰ no opportunity of redress.

Both sides in the strike controversy²⁹⁰ have admitted that their sole point of irreconcilable difference is³⁰⁰ the recognition of the union, a point which the miners³¹⁰ have a lawful right to demand and which the companies³²⁰ have a lawful right to refuse. So much has been³³⁰ said of lawlessness on both sides that it is well³⁴⁰ to emphasize the point that the unrestricted exercise of the³⁵⁰ full lawful rights of either party would bring success to³⁶⁰ its cause. The lawful rights are conflicting and irreconcilable. Peace³⁷⁰ now exists only because lawful rights are suspended by military³⁸⁰ force.

The outbreak of violence that followed the withdrawal of³⁹⁰ the

state militia, like that which caused their entrance upon⁴⁰⁰ the field, was inevitable under the circumstances. Its immediate occasion⁴¹⁰ was the culmination of bitterness and hatred between the residents⁴²⁰ of the Ludlow tent colony of strikers and a small⁴³⁰ group of militia-men who had become notorious for acts of⁴⁴⁰ violence, lawlessness and injustice toward the unionists. The attack of⁴⁵⁰ unionists upon the small force of militia remaining in the⁴⁶⁰ district was treason and rebellion, but the basic cause of⁴⁷⁰ this attack was a collapse of the state government for⁴⁸⁰ which the miners were in nowise responsible, and it was⁴⁹⁰ provoked by misconduct on the part of a few militiamen⁵⁰⁰ which is openly denounced by all rightminded citizens, but for⁵¹⁰ which no punishment has been inflicted by the state.

Since⁵²⁰ that time the federal soldiers have enforced peace. The inevitable⁵³⁰ result of their withdrawal would be riot, insurrection and anarchy.⁵⁴⁰ An extraordinary session of the state legislature has provided a⁵⁵⁰ war fund for the payment of past indebtedness and for⁵⁶⁰ future contingencies, but it has made no settlement of the⁵⁷⁰ controversy. [571.

ELECTRIC GENERATORS AND MOTORS

After any one of these machines has been properly started¹⁰ it usually requires little attention while running; in fact, generators²⁰ or motors frequently operate all day without any care whatever.³⁰

In the case of a machine that has not been⁴⁰ run before or has been changed in any way, it⁵⁰ is wise to watch it closely at first. It is⁶⁰ also well to give the bearings of a new machine⁷⁰ plenty of oil at first, but not enough to run⁸⁰ on the armature, commutator, or any part that would be⁹⁰ injured by it; and to run the belt rather slack¹⁰⁰ until the bearings and belt are in easy working condition.¹¹⁰

If possible, a new machine should be run without load¹²⁰ or with a light one for an hour or two,¹³⁰ or for several hours in case of a large machine,¹⁴⁰ and it is bad practice to start a new machine¹⁵⁰ with its full load or even a large fraction of¹⁶⁰ it. This is true even if the machine has been¹⁷⁰ fully tested by its manufacturer and is in perfect condition,¹⁸⁰ because there may be some fault in setting it up¹⁹⁰ or some other circumstance that would cause trouble. All machinery²⁰⁰

requires some adjustment and care for a certain time to²¹⁰ get into smooth working order.

When this condition is reached²²⁰ the only attention required is to supply oil when needed,²³⁰ keep the machine clean, and see that it is not²⁴⁰ overloaded. A generator requires that its voltage or current should²⁵⁰ be observed and regulated if it varies. The attendant should²⁶⁰ always be ready and sure to detect the beginning of²⁷⁰ any trouble, such as sparking, heating, noise, abnormally high or²⁸⁰ low speed, etc., before any injury is caused, and to²⁹⁰ overcome it. Such directions should be pretty thoroughly committed to³⁰⁰ memory in order promptly to detect and remedy any trouble³¹⁰ when it occurs suddenly, as is usually the case. If³²⁰ possible, the machine should be shut down instantly when any³³⁰ indication of trouble appears, in order to avoid injury and³⁴⁰ give time for examination.

Keep all tools or pieces of³⁵⁰ iron or steel away from the machine while running, as³⁶⁰ they might be drawn in by the magnetism, perhaps getting³⁷⁰ between the armature and pole pieces and ruining the machine.³⁸⁰ For this reason use a zinc, brass, or copper oil³⁹⁰ can instead of one of iron or "tin."

Particular attention and⁴⁰⁰ care should be given to the commutator and brushes, to⁴¹⁰ see that the former keeps perfectly smooth and that the⁴²⁰ latter are in proper adjustment.

Never lift a brush while⁴³⁰ the machine is delivering current unless there are one or⁴⁴⁰ more other brushes on the same side to carry the⁴⁵⁰ current, as the spark might make a bad burnt spot⁴⁶⁰ on the commutator, or might burn the hand.

Touch the⁴⁷⁰ bearings and field coils occasionally to see whether or not they⁴⁸⁰ are hot. To determine whether the armature is running hot,⁴⁹⁰ place the hand in the current of air thrown out⁵⁰⁰ from it by centrifugal force.

Special care should be observed⁵¹⁰ by anyone who runs a generator or motor, to⁵²⁰ avoid overloading it, because this is the cause of most⁵³⁰ of the troubles which occur. [535.

—*Cyclopedia of Modern Electricity.*

A CORRUPT PUBLIC SENTIMENT

A corrupt public sentiment produces dishonesty. A public sentiment in¹⁰ which dishonesty is not disgraceful; in which bad men are²⁰

respectable, are trusted, are honored, are exalted, is a curse³⁰ to the young. The fever of speculation, the universal derangement⁴⁰ of business, the growing laxness of morals are, to an⁵⁰ alarming extent, introducing such a state of things.

If the⁶⁰ shocking stupidity of the public mind to atrocious dishonesties is⁷⁰ not aroused; if good men do not bestir themselves to⁸⁰ drag the young from this foul sorcery; if the⁹⁰ relaxed bands of honesty are not tightened, and conscience tutored¹⁰⁰ to a severer morality, our night is at hand—our¹¹⁰ midnight not far off. Woe to that guilty people who¹²⁰ sit down upon broken laws, and wealth saved by injustice!¹³⁰ Woe to a generation fed by the bread of fraud,¹⁴⁰ whose children's inheritance shall be a perpetual memento of their¹⁵⁰ fathers' unrighteousness; to whom dishonesty shall be made pleasant by association¹⁶⁰ with the revered memories of father, brother and friend.

But¹⁷⁰ when a whole people, united by a common disregard of¹⁸⁰ justice, conspire to defraud public creditors, and States vie with¹⁹⁰ States in an infamous repudiation of just debts, by open²⁰⁰ or sinister methods; and nations exert their sovereignty to protect²¹⁰ and dignify the knavery of the commonwealth, then the confusion²²⁰ of domestic affairs has bred a fiend before whose flight²³⁰ honor fades away, and under whose feet the sanctity of²⁴⁰ truth and the religion of solemn compacts are stamped down²⁵⁰ and ground into the dirt. Need we ask the cause²⁶⁰ of growing dishonesty among the young, the increasing untrustworthiness of²⁷⁰ all agents, when States are seen clothed with the panoply²⁸⁰ of dishonesty, and nations put on fraud for their garments?²⁹⁰

Absconding agents, swindling schemes, and defalcations, occurring in such melancholy³⁰⁰ abundance, have at length ceased to be wonders, and rank³¹⁰ with the common accidents of fire and flood. The budget³²⁰ of each week is incomplete without its mob and run-away³³⁰ cashier—its duel and defaulter, and as waves which roll³⁴⁰ to the shore are lost in those which follow on,³⁵⁰ so the villainies of each week obliterate the record of³⁶⁰ the last.

Men of notorious immorality, whose dishonesty is flagrant,³⁷⁰ whose private habits would disgrace the ditch are powerful and³⁸⁰ popular. I have seen a man stained with every sin,³⁹⁰ except those which required courage; into whose head I do⁴⁰⁰ not think a pure thought has entered for fifty years;⁴¹⁰ in whose heart an honorable feeling would droop from very⁴²⁰ loneliness; in evil, he was ripe and rotten; hoary and⁴³⁰ depraved in deed, in word, in his present life and⁴⁴⁰ in all his past; evil when by himself, and viler⁴⁵⁰ among men;

corrupting to the young; to domestic fidelity, recreant;⁴⁶⁰ to common honor, a traitor; to honesty, an outlaw; in⁴⁷⁰ religion, a hypocrite—base in all that is worthy of⁴⁸⁰ man and accomplished in whatever is disgraceful, and purloin; yet⁴⁹⁰ this wretch could go where he would—enter good men's⁵⁰⁰ dwellings and purloin their votes. Men would curse him, yet⁵¹⁰ obey him; hate him, and assist him; warn their sons⁵²⁰ against him, and lead them to the polls for him.⁵³⁰ A public sentiment which produces ignominious knaves cannot breed honest⁵⁴⁰ men. [541.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

From an address delivered by ex-Gov. Glynn at the installation of Dr. Finley as the State's Commissioner of Education

We honor a man and pay tribute to an idea.¹⁰ Our public schools are the idea and Dr. Finley the²⁰ man. The man illustrates the idea and the idea typifies³⁰ the man.

Upon that idea the thing we call civilization⁴⁰ is based. Upon it depend all enlightenment and all progress.⁵⁰ Where that idea is voiced the world goes forward, where⁶⁰ it is obscured the world stands still. Were it not⁷⁰ for that idea the centuries would be but idle moments⁸⁰ moving in a little circle; because of it man is⁹⁰ master of time, climbing heavenward with the years. That idea,¹⁰⁰ that concept, is education.

Education is the link which binds¹¹⁰ the hope of one generation to the achievement of the¹²⁰ next. It gives to the eager youth of the present¹³⁰ the fruits of all that men and women have done¹⁴⁰ since the morning of the first day. It keeps imperishable¹⁵⁰ the contributions of every age to the pleasure and profit¹⁶⁰ of the race. It makes the revolutions of yesterday the¹⁷⁰ conventions of to-day. It proclaims consideration for humanity, but preaches¹⁸⁰ love for man. It conquers force by persuasion and slays¹⁹⁰ wrong by irony and wit. It fetters prejudice with logic and²⁰⁰ liberates reason with rhetoric.

To educate—to draw forth²¹⁰ all the splendid possibilities of a human being—is the²²⁰ noblest task that any individual or any nation can attempt.²³⁰ To educate—to place the hard-won truths of vanished²⁴⁰ years before the questioning and aspiring mind—is a responsibility²⁵⁰ that rests upon every State and every nation. Barbarism

cannot²⁶⁰ compete with civilization, ignorance cannot match strength with intelligence.²⁷⁰ The nations which have acted upon this fact have flourished²⁸⁰ and gone forward; those which have neglected it have been compelled²⁹⁰ to yield and to recede.

It is not enough that a³⁰⁰ select and distinguished few should be admitted to the benefits³¹⁰ of education. Just as no nation can be contented where³²⁰ hundreds gorge while millions starve, so no nation can be³³⁰ intelligent where the elect are educated and the multitude ignorant.³⁴⁰ Education itself cries out against a monopoly of education; the³⁵⁰ more we know the more we realize how necessary it is³⁶⁰ for others to know.

Education, which reaches from the³⁷⁰ highest in the State to the lowest, which knows no³⁸⁰ distinctions of race or class, which is made the rightful³⁹⁰ heritage of every child and becomes the reliance of every⁴⁰⁰ citizen, is the greatest influence for good that any nation⁴¹⁰ can possess. Where such education flourishes, there liberty breathes; where⁴²⁰ it grows and spreads, there tolerance and humanity will be⁴³⁰ found. No man whose intelligence has been quickened into life is⁴⁴⁰ willingly a slave; no man who does not know the⁴⁵⁰ reasons for his enfranchisement is really free. Ignorance and tyranny⁴⁶⁰ go hand in hand; liberty and enlightenment are brothers.

We⁴⁷⁰ of the Republic have cause to congratulate ourselves on the⁴⁸⁰ wisdom and foresight of those who established our common schools.⁴⁹⁰ We have grown great and prosperous because, after this nation⁵⁰⁰ put its hand to the proposition that all men are⁵¹⁰ politically equal, it made the proposition something more than an⁵²⁰ assertion by providing the surest means of preserving that equality.⁵³⁰ One of the most significant facts in the history of our⁵⁴⁰ country is that the man who wrote the Declaration of⁵⁵⁰ Independence was one of the men who blazed the way⁵⁶⁰ for the country's system of common schools. And when⁵⁷⁰ Thomas Jefferson proclaimed to the world that America's men demanded⁵⁸⁰ freedom of conscience and of action, he performed no greater service⁵⁹⁰ than when he sought for America's children that freedom of⁶⁰⁰ education without which all other freedom is insecure.

[6 8.]

A PLEA FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Our churches are multiplying on all sides; our missionary societies,¹⁰ Sunday-schools, and prayer meetings, and innumerable chari-

table and reform²⁰ organizations are all in operation; but still the tide of³⁰ vice is swelling; and threatens the destruction of everything, and⁴⁰ the battlements of righteousness are weak against the raging element⁵⁰ of sin and death. Verily the world waits the coming⁶⁰ of some new element, some purifying power, some spirit of⁷⁰ mercy and love. The voice of woman has been silenced⁸⁰ in the state, the church, and the home, but man⁹⁰ cannot fulfill his destiny alone, he cannot redeem his race¹⁰⁰ unaided. There are deep and tender cords of sympathy and¹¹⁰ love in the hearts of the down-fallen and oppressed¹²⁰ that woman can touch more skillfully than man. The world¹³⁰ has never yet seen a truly great and virtuous nation,¹⁴⁰ because in the degradation of woman the very fountains of¹⁵⁰ life are poisoned at their source. It is vain to¹⁶⁰ look for silver and gold from the mines of copper¹⁷⁰ and lead. It is the wise mother that has the¹⁸⁰ wise son. So long as your women are slaves you¹⁹⁰ may throw your colleges and churches to the winds. You²⁰⁰ can't have scholars and saints so long as your mothers²¹⁰ are ground to powder between the upper and nether millstones²²⁰ of tyranny and lust. How seldom, now, is a father's²³⁰ pride gratified, his fond hopes realized, in the budding genius²⁴⁰ of his son. The wife is degraded, made the mere²⁵⁰ creature of caprice, and the foolish son is heaviness to²⁶⁰ his heart. Truly are the sins of the father visited²⁷⁰ upon the children to the third and fourth generation. God²⁸⁰ in His wisdom, has so linked the human family together,²⁹⁰ that any violence done at one end of the chain³⁰⁰ is felt throughout its length; and here, too, is the³¹⁰ law of restoration—as in woman all have fallen, so³²⁰ in her elevation shall the race be recreated. "Voices" were³³⁰ the visitors and advisers of Joan of Arc. Do not³⁴⁰ "voices" come to us daily from the haunts of poverty,³⁵⁰ sorrow, degradation and despair, already too long unheeded?

Now is³⁶⁰ the time for the women of this country, if they³⁷⁰ would save our free institutions, to defend the right, to³⁸⁰ buckle on the armor that can best resist the keenest³⁹⁰ weapons of the enemy—contempt and ridicule. The same religious⁴⁰⁰ enthusiasm that nerved Joan of Arc to her work nerves⁴¹⁰ us to ours. In every generation God calls some men⁴²⁰ and women for the utterance of the truth, a heroic⁴³⁰ action, and our work to-day is the fulfilling of⁴⁴⁰ what has long since been foretold by the prophet—"And⁴⁵⁰ it shall come to pass afterward, that I will pour⁴⁶⁰ out my spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and⁴⁷⁰ daughters shall prophesy." We do not expect our path⁴⁸⁰ will be strewn with the flowers of popular applause, but⁴⁹⁰ over the thorns of bigotry and prejudice will be our⁵⁰⁰ way, and on our banners will

beat the dark storm⁵¹⁰-clouds of opposition from those who have entrenched themselves behind⁵²⁰ the stormy bulwarks of custom and authority, and who have⁵³⁰ fortified their position by every means, holy and unholy. But⁵⁴⁰ we still steadfastly abide the result. Unmoved we will bear⁵⁵⁰ it aloft. Undauntedly we will unfurl it to the gale,⁵⁶⁰ for we know that the storm cannot rend from it⁵⁷⁰ a shred, that the electric flash will but more clearly⁵⁸⁰ show to us the glorious words inscribed upon it, "Equality⁵⁹⁰ of Rights." [592.]

MIDDLEMEN AND MENIALS

BY ELBERT HUBBARD

Technically, a middleman is any one who stands between the¹⁰ producer and the consumer.

And most of the people²⁰ who use the expression "middleman" regard him as an animated³⁰ example of lost motion, a specimen of economic slack.

No⁴⁰ doubt there are several professions and occupations that could be⁵⁰ abolished from civilized society with decided advantage.

Edward Bellamy declared⁶⁰ advertising to be an economic waste; and he explained that⁷⁰ the cost of advertising was always counted in and added⁸⁰ to the value of the article, and was paid for⁹⁰ by the ultimate consumer.

He then made his calculation that¹⁰⁰ by eliminating advertising the cost of the article to the¹¹⁰ consumer would be much reduced.

To this argument we make¹²⁰ no exception; but to the assumption that all advertising is¹³⁰ economic waste, a demurrer must here be entered.

Advertising is¹⁴⁰ telling who you are, where you are, and what you¹⁵⁰ have to offer the world in the way of service¹⁶⁰ or commodity. If nobody knows who you are, or what¹⁷⁰ you have to offer, you do no business, and the¹⁸⁰ world is the loser through giving you absent treatment.

Life¹⁹⁰ is too short for the consumer to employ detectives to²⁰⁰ ferret out merchants who have the necessities of life to²¹⁰ sell.

People who want to buy things do not catch²²⁰ the seller, chloroform him and cram the orders into his²³⁰ pocket.

Parties who want milk should not seat themselves on²⁴⁰ a stool in the middle of the field, in hope²⁵⁰ that the cow will back up to them.

This would²⁶⁰ be as vain as for a man to step out²⁷⁰ of his office on Broadway and shoot into the air²⁸⁰ in the hope of firing into a flock of ducks²⁹⁰ that might be flying over.

Advertising is the proper education³⁰⁰ of the public as to where the thing can be³¹⁰ found, and therefore it is a necessity. We are parts³²⁰ and particles of one another, but a little of the³³⁰ kindly glue of human brotherhood is needed in order to³⁴⁰ fasten us together.

The policeman who keeps the crossing clear³⁵⁰ and at the same time informs us as to the³⁶⁰ location of the post-office and the First National Bank is,³⁷⁰ no doubt, in one sense, an economic waste. On the³⁸⁰ other hand, he is an economic necessity. He is a³⁹⁰ necessary middleman.

He relieves the congestion of traffic, and, granting⁴⁰⁰ the hypothesis that he does not misdirect us as to⁴¹⁰ the location of the post-office, he speeds us on our⁴²⁰ way.

The musician who entertains us, the lecturer who informs⁴³⁰ us, and the lawyer who shows us how to keep⁴⁴⁰ out of trouble—all are middlemen.

We say that food⁴⁵⁰ is the primal need.

Next to this comes love. People⁴⁶⁰ who are not properly nourished bicker without ceasing; so love⁴⁷⁰ flees and stands aloof, naked and cold, with finger to⁴⁸⁰ his lips.

Granting that food is a primal need, food⁴⁹⁰ then must be cooked and served. The very simple service⁵⁰⁰ of the cafeteria, where you flunk for yourself, and pocket⁵¹⁰ your own fee, is a necessity. Somebody must cook and⁵²⁰ somebody must serve. Otherwise all of us would have to⁵³⁰ do the thing for ourselves, and then all of our⁵⁴⁰ efforts would be taken up in the search for food,⁵⁵⁰ and we would be reduced to the occupation of the⁵⁶⁰ caveman.

Civilization is a great system of transfers. Each one⁵⁷⁰ does the thing he can do best and works for⁵⁸⁰ the good of all.

There is just one way for⁵⁹⁰ us to abolish the working class, and that is to⁶⁰⁰ join it.

So any man who does a needed service⁶¹⁰ for humanity should be honored. There are no menial tasks.⁶²⁰ The necessary is the worthy, and the useful is the⁶³⁰ sacred.

CHINESE EXAMPLE IN REFORM

Dr. Horatio W. Dresser, of Harvard, in "Human Efficiency," a¹⁰ book recently published, draws some interesting conclusions:

"A few years ago²⁰ word was sent from Pekin that it was the intention³⁰ of the Chinese Empire to stamp out opium, root and⁴⁰ branch. This endeavor to prohibit the use of the drug⁵⁰ in a land of 400,000,000 inhabitants is equivalent, as one⁶⁰ writer remarked, to the endeavor to stop the use of⁷⁰ alcohol in five countries, each with a population nearly equal⁸⁰ to that of the United States.

"The significant feature of⁹⁰ the plan as thus announced is its thoroughness. Without sentimentality,¹⁰⁰ and without attempting more at a time than human nature can¹¹⁰ accomplish, the authorities decreed that ten years should be allowed¹²⁰ for the change. Hence, full allowances were made for the¹³⁰ laws of habit and the weaknesses of human nature; also¹⁴⁰ for the vested interests and the economic principle of supply¹⁵⁰ and demand.

"The demand is attributed to the morbid craving¹⁶⁰ of the smoker for his drug. The supply comes from¹⁷⁰ the cultivation of the poppy from which the opium is¹⁸⁰ extracted. Hence the first step is taken with the decree that¹⁹⁰ not an acre of new land in China shall be²⁰⁰ devoted to the cultivation of the poppy. All the soil²¹⁰ under cultivation for this poppy crop must be reduced one-²²⁰tenth each year, under penalty of confiscation. That is to²³⁰ say, at the ten-year limit not an acre of²⁴⁰ poppy-growing soil will be left in China. .

"Meanwhile, through²⁵⁰ treaties and by other means, the nations that deal in²⁶⁰ opium will be besought to stop the export of opium²⁷⁰ altogether within the ten years. The edict also forbids anyone²⁸⁰ to begin the use of opium, and all who are²⁹⁰ addicted to the habit must be registered, only those registered³⁰⁰ being permitted to buy the drug. Persons over sixty years³¹⁰ of age are not dealt with so severely, but all³²⁰ others must decrease the amount twenty per cent annually. Teachers,³³⁰ scholars, soldiers and sailors are required to abandon the habit³⁴⁰ in three months.

"Consider what reforms could be accomplished in³⁵⁰ the world if all people should begin by giving such³⁶⁰ thorough recognition to the enemy to be conquered, to the³⁷⁰ conditions involved, and the habits implied. If in China, with³⁸⁰ its reverence for authority and custom, such changes can be³⁹⁰ brought about to be followed by other reforms no less radical⁴⁰⁰ as the newspapers from time to time inform us,

why⁴¹⁰ could we not expect any sort of reconstruction from the⁴²⁰ progressive peoples of the globe? It is this kind of⁴³⁰ preparation for success that the modern movement in behalf of⁴⁴⁰ efficiency calls for.

"It is now time to dwell on⁴⁵⁰ the conditions that make for success as the fruition of⁴⁶⁰ the whole of life. The luxuriously wealthy may still cherish⁴⁷⁰ the notion that money can purchase whatever life holds of⁴⁸⁰ value. Meanwhile it is plain to any number of others⁴⁹⁰ that success is purchasable only in terms of wisdom, conduct,⁵⁰⁰ character. This implies the conviction that life exists for a⁵¹⁰ certain purpose, that there are laws which secure success even⁵²⁰ though external and financial conditions be adverse."

[527.]

COST OF LIVING

BY SIR GEORGE PAISH

The people of the east and west have not had¹⁰ the same degree of good fortune. The big rise in²⁰ prices a few years ago was a cause of great³⁰ good fortune to the farmers, but was not equally beneficial⁴⁰ on the whole to other classes of wage earners. The⁵⁰ great increase in the cost of living was due to⁶⁰ the great rise in the cost of foodstuffs, raw textiles,⁷⁰ and other natural products: so that the prosperity of the⁸⁰ farmer meant the detriment of wage earners in industrial lines.⁹⁰

These classes of wage earners are now due for a share¹⁰⁰ of good fortune. A measurable reduction in the cost of¹¹⁰ living is due. The rise in the cost of living¹²⁰ came from the remarkably good credit the world enjoyed in¹³⁰ the past ten years and the greatly increased consumption of¹⁴⁰ nations that were able to borrow more than they had¹⁵⁰ ever been able to borrow before. In fact, the world's¹⁶⁰ demand got to a point where it greatly exceeded the¹⁷⁰ supply. The situation has now been modified.

Many countries are¹⁸⁰ experiencing great difficulty in satisfying their need for capital, and¹⁹⁰ very little new work is being undertaken anywhere in the²⁰⁰ world. This means that for a time, at any rate,²¹⁰ the demand for goods and the consumption of many countries²²⁰ will be reduced, and there is a probability that the²³⁰ supply of goods will be in excess of the demand.²⁴⁰ The price of commodities will fall therefore.

"How soon this²⁵⁰ condition of things will become apparent cannot be predicted with²⁶⁰ certainty, as new demands for capital which must be satisfied²⁷⁰ may arise. For example, if the Mexican situation were to²⁸⁰ develop and trouble were to arise between the United States²⁹⁰ and Mexico large orders would have to be placed for³⁰⁰ clothing, munitions of war, and other things needed by a great³¹⁰ army, and a fresh stimulus would be given in this³²⁰ country to trade and consumption.

"But, failing such conditions,³³⁰ the restoration of peace in Europe and the economies of³⁴⁰ young countries which have borrowed so heavily in recent years³⁵⁰ cannot fail to bring reduced consumption. And reduced consumption will bring in its³⁶⁰ train lower prices of commodities and reduced cost of living.³⁷⁰

"As far as this country is concerned such conditions would³⁸⁰ not be to the disadvantage of the east as much³⁹⁰ as to the west, as the latter has derived greater⁴⁰⁰ benefit in proportion than the former from the rise of⁴¹⁰ prices in the last ten or fifteen years.

"Of course⁴²⁰ the east would in some degree suffer from a reduced⁴³⁰ demand for manufactured goods, but on the other hand the⁴⁴⁰ incomes from interest, services, and even from the manufacture of⁴⁵⁰ goods would give the east a greater relative consuming power.⁴⁶⁰ It is, however, highly improbable that prices will fall to⁴⁷⁰ anything like the level they reached in the nineties.⁴⁸⁰

"As far as can be seen the reaction in the⁴⁹⁰ world's trade will be a moderate one, and the great⁵⁰⁰ accumulation of gold which will probably result will soon tend⁵¹⁰ to restore confidence and make for expansion in trade and⁵²⁰ consumption after a relatively short period of rest and recuperation.⁵³⁰

[530.]

BUSINESS—ITS INTERESTS AND RELATIONS

By IRVING T. BUSH (Bush Terminal Founder)

That business which is not based upon mutual service and¹⁰ advantage for the welfare of the people is not founded²⁰ upon the rock. I believe that factor to be the³⁰ vital one of commercial relationships. You may call it mutual⁴⁰ advantage if you wish, but an equal return is needful⁵⁰ for the proper maintenance of business relations. If the thing⁶⁰ gets out of balance it gets out of right,

and⁷⁰ when it gets out of right it is time for⁸⁰ it to get out of business altogether or change its⁹⁰ methods. We have not seen the economic value of that¹⁰⁰ until recently, but we are waking up and beginning to¹¹⁰ see things in their real light. Men have said that¹²⁰ they could not stay in business and live up to¹³⁰ a high ethical standard, and I suppose they were right¹⁴⁰ then, but things have changed, and we are understanding that¹⁵⁰ men cannot stay in business and neglect the high standard.¹⁶⁰ Great enterprises have been distrusted by the public because of¹⁷⁰ grave personal abuses on the part of the men who¹⁸⁰ ran them. Men have taken advantage of conditions or personal¹⁹⁰ aggrandizement, and as a result the communities have changed the²⁰⁰ conditions. A corporation is more or less a public servant.²¹⁰ It is entitled to a just reward, but not to²²⁰ the proceeds of bribery, corruption, dishonesty and criminal procedure.²³⁰ The business that cannot operate on the basis of justice has²⁴⁰ no right to existence; the enterprise that requires special privilege²⁵⁰ to enable it to pay dividends had better liquidate itself²⁶⁰ without delay before the will of the people pulls it²⁷⁰ down.

A commercial enterprise draws its nutriment from the community²⁸⁰ in which it exists. It exists upon the sufferance of²⁹⁰ the community. The community is made up of individuals. Grind³⁰⁰ the majority of those individuals unjustly and you spell trouble.³¹⁰ If the individual is in your employ, hurt him and³²⁰ you lose the big personal factor of his relationship with³³⁰ you—his sympathy. You cannot analyze that in cash. It³⁴⁰ is an invisible force, like gravitation, but always at work.³⁵⁰ The second guarantee in our constitution is equality, and so³⁶⁰ we must use each other justly. If I rob a³⁷⁰ man of his just rights how can I tell when³⁸⁰ the pendulum will swing back and he will rob me³⁹⁰ of mine—with a gun, maybe?

I believe in the⁴⁰⁰ ownership of public utilities by the State. There are certain⁴¹⁰ service functions that are natural monopolies, and some day we⁴²⁰ will learn how to operate these as communal or national⁴³⁰ enterprises with the maximum of efficiency. Perhaps there are certain⁴⁴⁰ exemptions—this terminal is not necessarily one of them—and⁴⁵⁰ these will ultimately be worked out on the basis of⁴⁶⁰ economic operation. After all, corporations are engaged in performing public⁴⁷⁰ duties, and this work has been done well or ill⁴⁸⁰ according to the spineless mass that could be freely and⁴⁹⁰ whole-heartedly damned without a comeback. Commercial tyranny was possible because⁵⁰⁰ of the lack of communal vertebræ, but the situation has⁵¹⁰ changed. Business methods have been faced about, and we are⁵²⁰

headed in the other direction. It is slowly being realized⁵³⁰ that honesty is an asset. When you can show a⁵⁴⁰ man that he loses when he grabs, it is a⁵⁵⁰ vital point.

I am for public regulation of business. If⁵⁶⁰ I, or any other man, object to wise public regulation⁵⁷⁰ of our affairs we have something to conceal, and, if⁵⁸⁰ we have, it is palpably a dishonest something. The basis⁵⁹⁰ of opposition to public regulation is fear, and that brand⁶⁰⁰ of fear is only found behind dishonest doors. The old⁶¹⁰ proverb-maker hit a fundamental truth when he said that⁶²⁰ honesty is the best policy, for it produces results. We⁶³⁰ need more of these results, for they make for prosperity.⁶⁴⁰

WOMEN IN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

BY DR. FRANK CRANE

Under the constitution of the State of New York there¹⁰ will be held, some time in 1915, a constitutional convention.²⁰

Every twenty years the people have a chance to tinker³⁰ with their fundamental law. Three delegates from each senatorial district⁴⁰ and fifteen delegates at large will be chosen for this⁵⁰ meeting. There is a movement on foot, led by a⁶⁰ group of public-minded women, to see that some of⁷⁰ these delegates be women. The best legal opinion is that⁸⁰ there is nothing in the constitution or the laws of⁹⁰ the state to debar women from being members of this¹⁰⁰ convention. It is sincerely to be desired that the women¹¹⁰ shall succeed in their purpose.

In the first place a¹²⁰ woman is a person and a citizen, and in an¹³⁰ intelligent democracy ought to have the same rights and privileges¹⁴⁰ as a man.

The only reason why she cannot vote¹⁵⁰ and hold office now is that the contrary has been¹⁶⁰ the custom for generations; which would be a good argument¹⁷⁰ for bees and beavers, but not for brains. Full citizenship¹⁸⁰ is not the cry of the exceptional woman, the ambitious,¹⁹⁰ mannish, professional or idle woman; it is the demand of²⁰⁰ the typical and normal woman.

The typical woman is the²¹⁰ wife, mother, homemaker. Time was when she had little to²²⁰ do with public affairs, which consisted mostly

in fighting. But²³⁰ public life to-day is not fighting. It is house-keeping²⁴⁰ (economics) on a large scale. And that is woman's province.²⁵⁰

Her front yard is the state, the nation. Her back²⁶⁰ yard involves the whole problem of city cleaning. Her table²⁷⁰ and kitchen mean national food laws for the whole community.²⁸⁰ Gas, water, electricity, railways, the stock market, the public school,²⁹⁰ sanitary regulations, all concern her and her household intimately. In³⁰⁰ fact, her husband, in his office or workshop, is not³¹⁰ so vitally affected by these matters of communal housekeeping as³²⁰ she is, in whose hands is the management of the³³⁰ affairs of daily life.

The woman is the natural, logical³⁴⁰ citizen. For this reason she ought to sit in the³⁵⁰ coming constitutional convention. For she stands for the human side³⁶⁰ of things. She is concerned for the workers more than³⁷⁰ for the boss and his profits; for the little children³⁸⁰ in fields and factories more than for them that gain³⁹⁰ by their labor; for the well-being of the prisoner⁴⁰⁰ more than for the prison system, its cost and maintenance;⁴¹⁰ for the public health more than for public office.

State⁴²⁰ paternalism is hardly to be desired. State maternalism is needed.⁴³⁰ There is need of wise, patient, firm mothering for the⁴⁴⁰ city children who have no playgrounds; for the state children⁴⁵⁰ who have insufficient schooling; for the immigrants pouring daily into⁴⁶⁰ our doors, preyed upon by every variety of vicious scamp.⁴⁷⁰

Why cannot New York, greatest of the states, step out⁴⁸⁰ of her stupid partisan tangles, and take her place as⁴⁹⁰ the leader in the national march toward a better order?⁵⁰⁰ And in what way could she do this better than⁵¹⁰ by placing foremost in her councils the Mother?

The state⁵²⁰ exists not for business, for better prices, fat farms and⁵³⁰ sky-high buildings; it exists for human beings; it exists⁵⁴⁰ primarily for the children, and it is time the mother⁵⁵⁰ of those children be released of the last shackles of⁵⁶⁰ a class-cursed past, be set free to enjoy the⁵⁷⁰ full rights and duties of citizenship, and be welcomed to⁵⁸⁰ a seat at the council table of the state. [589.

HOW NAVAL GUNS ARE AIMED

When powerful artillery has been installed on board a¹⁰ warship it is of the utmost necessity to give to²⁰ those who are to operate it the means of doing³⁰ so with the greatest efficiency. Among these means, the education⁴⁰ and training of those who are to serve the guns⁵⁰ stands in the first place, and immediately afterwards come the⁶⁰ instruments that make it possible to know the distance of⁷⁰ the object to be hit.

It is considered that the⁸⁰ vessel or naval force that is the first to get⁹⁰ the range and the first to send a shell against¹⁰⁰ the enemy will have gained an incontestable advantage and will¹¹⁰ have, in a manner, protected itself from attack.

The instrument¹²⁰ now used on most vessels to obtain the distance of¹³⁰ a point is the telemeter of Barr and Stroud, of¹⁴⁰ English origin. This telemeter was invented in 1888.

Its length,¹⁵⁰ which is precisely determined, serves as the base of a¹⁶⁰ triangle, of which the point whose distance is to be¹⁷⁰ measured is the apex. An optical arrangement, to be described¹⁸⁰ below, serves to measure the angle at this apex. A¹⁹⁰ very simple formula then gives the distance sought.

The light-²⁰⁰ rays, reaching the two extremities of the base, strike the reflecting²¹⁰ surfaces of two mirrors, placed at the ends of the²²⁰ telemeter, and are reflected through the lenses to the center²³⁰ of the instrument, where two other mirrors placed one above²⁴⁰ the other, receive them and reflect them into the eyepiece.²⁵⁰

Each object-lens forms an image of the object seen,²⁶⁰ and the observer sees in his field of vision two²⁷⁰ images that, according to the type of instrument, may appear²⁸⁰ to touch each other or be slightly separated. In the²⁹⁰ latest model, the two images appear one above the other,³⁰⁰ separated by a fine line. The image seen in the³¹⁰ upper half of the field is formed, for example, by³²⁰ the telescopic element at the left of the instrument, and³³⁰ the lower part of the field by the right-hand element.³⁴⁰

Suppose that a distant object is seen along the rays³⁵⁰ indicated by full lines on the first diagram and that³⁶⁰ the two partial images are seen in perfect alignment.

If,³⁷⁰ now, the object seen approaches the left end of the³⁸⁰ telemeter, the ray received by the reflector placed at the³⁹⁰ right end will assume a new direction as represented by⁴⁰⁰ the dotted line, and

the partial images reflected by the⁴¹⁰ two central mirrors will no longer appear in exact⁴²⁰ coincidence, but rather in the relative positions represented by the⁴³⁰ figure at the right below.

The interval between the two⁴⁴⁰ partial images might thus serve as the measure of the⁴⁵⁰ distance, since, as the object approaches, the interval will become⁴⁶⁰ greater; but the measurement of this interval would be very⁴⁷⁰ difficult to effect with sufficient precision, and it would be⁴⁸⁰ impossible to obtain it even approximately if the instrument or⁴⁹⁰ the object were in motion. That is why optical or⁵⁰⁰ mechanical devices have been adopted by means of which the⁵¹⁰ trajectory of one or other light-ray, in the interior of⁵²⁰ the instrument, is modified so as to bring the⁵³⁰ two partial images back into coincidence. An ivory scale measures⁵⁴⁰ the amount of motion necessary to do this, and thus⁵⁵⁰ gives the distance sought.

It is evident that the length⁵⁶⁰ of the base employed is an important element, on which⁵⁷⁰ depends in great part the precision of the telemeter. On⁵⁸⁰ the bridge of a ship the length of the instrument⁵⁹⁰ is limited. The Navy now uses telemeters about six feet⁶⁰⁰ long.

To reduce the change of error to a minimum,⁶¹⁰ the measurement taken by a single telemeter is not accepted⁶²⁰ as correct. Several instruments are used at once and the⁶³⁰ average is taken. [633.

ELECTRIC TAXICABS

After tests extending over four months, during which promising results¹⁰ were obtained, a company in Detroit has undertaken to put²⁰ out eleven electric taxicabs to replace twelve obsolete gasoline cabs.³⁰ Eventually it intends to use electric cabs to replace its⁴⁰ entire equipment of 175 gasoline vehicles. Better and more regular⁵⁰ service is expected. Moreover, it has been shown that they⁶⁰ can be operated at a saving of about one-third.⁷⁰ Following are other items from "Automobile Topics" in regard to⁸⁰ them:

"The experiment, which is attracting a deal of attention⁹⁰ in electrical circles, is unique in that it is, so¹⁰⁰ far as is known, the first instance in which an¹¹⁰ operating company has embarked on the construction of electric vehicles¹²⁰ after an extended experience with gasoline machines. It was undertaken¹³⁰ only after careful delibera-

tion, and following an investigation of what¹⁴⁰ the regular producers of electrics were prepared to do in¹⁵⁰ the way of providing cab equipment. Leading up to the¹⁶⁰ determination to study the performance of the electric car under¹⁷⁰ routine conditions was a long period of trials and growing¹⁸⁰ discomfiture with the gasoline company.

"Among the several considerations arguing¹⁹⁰ in favor of the electric were its simple construction, entailing²⁰⁰ easy replacement of parts and therefore long-deferred obsolescence; its²¹⁰ smoothness and silence of operation; its cleanliness, both in service²²⁰ and in the garage; and finally, its probable economy. In²³⁰ one respect the taxicab company failed to enlist the indorsement²⁴⁰ of the electric-vehicle manufacturer. While several were ready to²⁵⁰ supply cabs, none was prepared to offer a true taxicab.²⁶⁰ In every case the specifications offered called for a modified²⁷⁰ pleasure car.

"In the conviction that a modified pleasure car²⁸⁰ would not serve the purpose, therefore, the taxicab company hired²⁹⁰ an engineer and proceeded to develop a machine of its³⁰⁰ own that should be a taxicab from the ground up.³¹⁰ The resulting vehicle is in a sense a gasoline-car³²⁰ chassis with an electric-power plant, having flat, semielliptic front³³⁰ springs, three-quarter elliptic pressed-steel housing.

"Considering that the³⁴⁰ design is the outcome of seven years' experience in taxicab³⁵⁰ operation, it is perhaps significant that the driver sits on³⁶⁰ the right. The steering is by a large wheel, and³⁷⁰ two control levers are mounted beneath it on the steering³⁸⁰ column; that on the right for driving, while the other³⁹⁰ is merely a cut-out and reverse switch. The steering is⁴⁰⁰ by a large wheel, and two control levers are mounted⁴¹⁰ beneath it on the steering column; that on the right⁴²⁰ for driving, while the other is merely a cut-out⁴³⁰ and reverse switch. The motor is mounted under the waist⁴⁴⁰ of the chassis and drives through a long propeller-shaft⁴⁵⁰ equipped with universal joints. The battery is divided, one section⁴⁶⁰ being under a wide and low sloping bonnet in front⁴⁷⁰ and the other section under the driver's seat. The body⁴⁸⁰ is a roomy, low-hung limousine, with plenty of glass,⁴⁹⁰ wide doors, and comfortable seats for two or four passengers.⁵⁰⁰ The low, sloping over-hang of the roof in front⁵¹⁰ is a characteristic of the Detroit taxicab bodies and is⁵²⁰ designed to afford protection for the driver in all weathers.⁵³⁰

"The cost for charging current at the three-cent rate,⁵⁴⁰ which the company is now paying, works out at something⁵⁵⁰ under one cent a mile. When operating a larger equipment⁵⁶⁰ the expectation is that current can be obtained at⁵⁷⁰ one cent a kilowatt-hour, thereby

reducing the energy cost proportionately.⁵⁸⁰ It is also the expectation that charging plugs can be⁵⁹⁰ installed at all regular stands, so that whenever necessary the⁶⁰⁰ batteries can be boosted while the cabs are idle and⁶¹⁰ without returning to the garage. [615.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE

Gentlemen: In speaking to you, men of the greatest city¹⁰ of the West, men of the State which gave to²⁰ the country Lincoln and Grant, men who pre-eminently and³⁰ distinctly embody all that is most American in the American⁴⁰ character, I wish to preach not the doctrine of ignoble⁵⁰ ease but the doctrine of the strenuous life; the life⁶⁰ of toil and effort; of labor and strife; to preach⁷⁰ that highest form of success, which comes not to the⁸⁰ man who desires mere easy peace, but to the man⁹⁰ who does not shrink from danger, from hardship, or from¹⁰⁰ bitter toil, and who out of these wins the splendid¹¹⁰ ultimate triumph.

A life of ignoble ease, a life of¹²⁰ that peace which springs merely from lack either of desire¹³⁰ or of power to strive after great things, is as¹⁴⁰ little worthy of a nation as of an individual. I ask¹⁵⁰ only that what every self-respecting American demands from himself, and¹⁶⁰ from his sons, shall be demanded of the American nation¹⁷⁰ as a whole. You men of Chicago have made this¹⁸⁰ city great; you men of Illinois have done your share,¹⁹⁰ and more than your share, in making America great; because²⁰⁰ you neither preach nor practice such a doctrine. You work²¹⁰ yourselves, and you bring up your sons to work. If²²⁰ you are rich, and are worth your salt, you will²³⁰ teach your sons that, though they may have leisure, it²⁴⁰ is not to be spent in idleness; for wisely used²⁵⁰ leisure merely means that those who possess it, being free²⁶⁰ from the necessity of working for their livelihood, are all²⁷⁰ the more bound to carry on some kind of non-²⁸⁰remunerative work in science, in letters, in art, in exploration,²⁹⁰ in historical research—work of the type we most need³⁰⁰ in this country, the successful carrying out of which reflects³¹⁰ most upon the nation.

We do not admire the man³²⁰ of timid peace. We admire the man who embodies victorious³³⁰ effort; the man who never wrongs his neighbor; who is³⁴⁰ prompt to help a friend, but who has those virile³⁵⁰ qualities necessary to win in the stern strife of actual³⁶⁰ life. It is

hard to fail; but it is³⁷⁰ worse never to have tried to succeed. In this life³⁸⁰ we get nothing save by effort. Freedom from effort in³⁹⁰ the present, merely means that there has been stored-up⁴⁰⁰ effort in the past. A man can be freed from the⁴¹⁰ necessity of work only by the fact that he or⁴²⁰ his fathers before him have worked to good purpose. If⁴³⁰ the freedom thus purchased is used aright, and the man⁴⁴⁰ still does actual work, though of a different kind; whether⁴⁵⁰ as a writer or a general; whether in the field⁴⁶⁰ of politics or in the field of exploration and adventure;⁴⁷⁰ he shows that he deserves his good fortune. But if⁴⁸⁰ he treats this period of freedom from the need of⁴⁹⁰ actual labor as a period not of preparation but of⁵⁰⁰ mere enjoyment, he shows that he is simply a cumberer of the earth's surface; and he surely unfits himself to hold his⁵¹⁰ own with his fellows if the need to do so⁵²⁰ should again arise. A mere life of ease is not⁵³⁰ in the end a satisfactory life, and above all it⁵⁴⁰ is a life which ultimately unfits those who follow it⁵⁵⁰ for serious work in the world. [556.

THE GRIDIRON OR THE NATION?

FROM "PUCK"

The present season of the year sees an enormous amount¹⁰ of energy expended on the football field for the development²⁰ of a pitifully small proportion of the student body of³⁰ our great universities. In this concentration of physical perfection upon⁴⁰ a few to the neglect of the many, "Puck" sees⁵⁰ a great danger—a danger which has been brought very⁶⁰ close to us by the great conflict in Europe.

It⁷⁰ is trite, but nevertheless true, that the United States is⁸⁰ today numerically undermanned. Men, trained, disciplined men, the force⁹⁰ which must be brought into play by a nation in¹⁰⁰ the conservation of its resources, the maintenance of its peace,¹¹⁰ and the protection of its borders, are few and far¹²⁰ between.

Were we suddenly called upon to face a crisis,¹³⁰ such as Europe was called upon to face with but¹⁴⁰ very little warning, it would find us woefully unprepared. In¹⁵⁰ the security of our peace we have neglected to build¹⁶⁰ up an organization capable of performing the multitudinous services of¹⁷⁰ war, or of any great disaster, either political or physical,¹⁸⁰ which may come into a nation's life. The

thousands of¹⁹⁰ young men in colleges and universities offer a field for²⁰⁰ the development of such a force of trained men in²¹⁰ a way that would entirely revolutionize our educational, as²²⁰ well as our defensive system.

As our athletics are conducted²³⁰ today, a few picked men have trainers, coaches, rubbers and²⁴⁰ waiters for the purpose of preparing them for a conflict²⁵⁰ with a correspondingly small group of similarly trained men from²⁶⁰ other institutions. The remainder of the student body, which makes²⁷⁰ this training possible, is meanwhile physically utterly neglected.

Yet the²⁸⁰ average young man entering college is quite as much in²⁹⁰ need of physical development and training as of mental. The³⁰⁰ country, too, is in need of disciplined, trained men; and³¹⁰ this double need can be met for less money than³²⁰ is expended on a single season's football team. A system³³⁰ of military drill, under the supervision of experts in military³⁴⁰ discipline and hygiene, with the co-operation of the athletic³⁵⁰ associations of the colleges, and under the auspices of the³⁶⁰ United States government, would prove of estimable value to every³⁷⁰ student in the college, and would furnish to the nation³⁸⁰ a ground-work upon which a magnificent national service could³⁹⁰ be established. A spirit of true patriotism and of⁴⁰⁰ unselfish public service would be instilled in the students. The⁴¹⁰ nucleus of a trained military corps would be established from⁴²⁰ which officers and men could be recruited, with but little⁴³⁰ additional training, in time of war.

"Puck" has preached unceasingly⁴⁴⁰ and consistently against the spirit of militarism because it does⁴⁵⁰ not believe in one nation making war upon another. But⁴⁶⁰ it would be fatuous to overlook the importance of⁴⁷⁰ having at our country's call a body of physically fit⁴⁸⁰ men trained to think quickly, act concertedly, and be a⁴⁹⁰ military unit. There is no more fertile field from which⁵⁰⁰ to recruit the kind of men that our country needs⁵¹⁰ than from our universities. "Puck" believes that the same amount⁵²⁰ of energy that is now expended upon our football teams⁵³⁰ would bring our university students to a degree of military⁵⁴⁰ efficiency as a body unsurpassed by the perfect military machines⁵⁵⁰ of the European nations, and to a degree of physical⁵⁶⁰ development as individuals that would be a model to the⁵⁷⁰ civilized world.

TOLERANCE IN RELIGION

Is it true that tolerance is a sign of decaying¹⁰ standards of belief and thought? Assuming that tolerance grows out²⁰ of a sense of uncertainty regarding truth, intolerance comes in³⁰ as the constructive force. For example, decadent Roman civilization tolerated⁴⁰ every sort of morals, philosophy, religion. The rise of that⁵⁰ civilization which succeeded it was heralded by the intolerant persecution⁶⁰ of Christianity, itself an intolerant movement. Thus argues Mr. Bell⁷⁰ in pointing out the "Danger of Tolerance in Religion." Constructive⁸⁰ thinking in regard to marriage and the problems of sex⁹⁰ has become intolerant; in politics, education, literature, "we are gradually¹⁰⁰ and hopefully emerging from an age of good-natured tolerance¹¹⁰ into one of contradictory and frankly clashing ideas and ideals."¹²⁰ But "the very same man who is a healthy bigot¹³⁰ on sex-relationship, politics, economics, and what not else, imagines¹⁴⁰ that in religion he is bound, if he would be¹⁵⁰ in accord with the times, to be tolerant of all¹⁶⁰ kinds of religious belief or disbelief." Mr. Bell proceeds:

"Of¹⁷⁰ course, part of this attitude is due to the impression,¹⁸⁰ not now so prevalent as it once was, that¹⁹⁰ truth is truth demonstrable physically and that religion, which is²⁰⁰ incapable of such demonstration, is a thing in which uncertainty²¹⁰ is inevitable. (Of course such an assumption is quite unscientific.)²²⁰ The main reason for it, however, is the unthinking or²³⁰ superficially thinking assumption that mankind has developed religiously from intolerance²⁴⁰ into tolerance, and that tolerance, complete, unquestioned, is the highest²⁵⁰ point yet reached in the development of religion. Students of²⁶⁰ the history of religion know that this is not so.²⁷⁰ They know that there have always been successive waves of²⁸⁰ tolerance and intolerance in religion, as in every other realm²⁹⁰ of human thought, and that religion has evolved out of³⁰⁰ tolerance into intolerance just as often, and as rightly, as³¹⁰ the other way about. Most of us, however, know nothing³²⁰ of this. The result of this mistake of ours is³³⁰ that the return or progression toward constructive intolerance manifested in³⁴⁰ every other line of thought to-day is almost entirely³⁵⁰ absent from modern religious thinking."

Our present efforts to be³⁶⁰ tolerant are based upon the presupposition that there is no³⁷⁰ such thing as objective religious truth:

"This is to say³⁸⁰ that, in the thing which for a human being must³⁹⁰

correlate all his other thought and activity—namely his theory⁴⁰⁰ of life, his religion—there is no objective reality at⁴¹⁰ all, toward which he may approximate. This is to deny⁴²⁰ that there is anything which may rightly be called fundamental⁴³⁰ truth. It is to exalt peace at any price into⁴⁴⁰ the throne of ultimate reality. It is to glorify intellectual⁴⁵⁰ cowardice and inefficiency. It is not merely to destroy a⁴⁶⁰ rational basis for morals; it is, in the end, to⁴⁷⁰ destroy a rational basis for thinking as a whole.

“To⁴⁸⁰ prohibit men from attempting to lift themselves up toward the⁴⁹⁰ realities of eternity, to compel them to abandon the mighty⁵⁰⁰ gropings which have ever characterized the seers—intolerant because they⁵¹⁰ were seers and not politicians—and to substitute for these⁵²⁰ unified ‘religion’ consisting of platitudes about being good to⁵³⁰ one’s grandmother and similar banalities—to do this would be⁵⁴⁰ dire calamity to the generation and to the race.”

Better⁵⁵⁰ the bitter intolerance of those who believe too much and⁵⁶⁰ too strongly than the easy complaisance of those who believe⁵⁷⁰ too little, concludes Mr. Bell. “Better the Inquisition and the⁵⁸⁰ rack than the drugging of those who else might seek⁵⁹⁰ for God. Better that we live and die slaves to⁶⁰⁰ a half-truth or a millionth-truth, than that we⁶¹⁰ refuse to look for truth at all. Better even that⁶²⁰ in religion a man should live and die believing with⁶³⁰ all his soul in a lie, than that he should⁶⁴⁰ merely exist, believing in nothing.” [645.

HOW TO SUCCEED

BY ELBERT HUBBARD

The secret of success is this: There is no secret¹⁰ of success.

Carry your chin in and the crown of²⁰ your head high. We are gods in the chrysalis. Success³⁰ is the result of mental attitude, and the right mental⁴⁰ attitude will bring success in everything you undertake. In fact,⁵⁰ there is no such thing as failure, except to those⁶⁰ who accept and believe in failure. Failure; there is no⁷⁰ such word in all the bright lexicon of speech, unless⁸⁰ you yourself have written it there.

A great success is⁹⁰ made up of an aggregation of little ones. These finally¹⁰⁰ form a whole. The man who fills a position of¹¹⁰ honor and trust has first filled many smaller positions of¹²⁰ trust.

The man who has the superintendence of ten thousand¹³⁰ men has had the charge of many small squads. And¹⁴⁰ before he had charge of a small squad he had¹⁵⁰ charge of himself.

The man who does his work so¹⁶⁰ well that he needs no supervision has already succeeded. And¹⁷⁰ the acknowledgment of his success is sure to follow in¹⁸⁰ the form of a promotion.

The world wants its¹⁹⁰ work done, and civilization is simply a search for men²⁰⁰ who can do things. Success is the most natural thing²¹⁰ in the world.

The man who does not succeed has²²⁰ placed himself in opposition to the laws of the universe.²³⁰

The world needs you—it wants what you produce—you²⁴⁰ can serve it, and if you will, it will reward²⁵⁰ you richly. By doing your work you are moving²⁶⁰ in the line of least resistance—it is a form²⁷⁰ of self-protection. You need what others have to give—they²⁸⁰ need you. To reciprocate is wisdom. To rebel is folly.²⁹⁰

To consume and not produce is a grave mistake, and³⁰⁰ upon such a one Nature will visit her displeasure. The³¹⁰ common idea is that you must buy it with price.³²⁰ In one sense this is true. To succeed you must³³⁰ choose. If you want this you can not have that.³⁴⁰ Success demands concentration—oneness of aim and desire.

Choose this³⁵⁰ day whom you will serve. Paradoxically, it is true that³⁶⁰ you must “sacrifice” some things to gain others. If you³⁷⁰ are a young man and wish to succeed in business,³⁸⁰ you will have to sacrifice the cigarettes, late hours, the³⁹⁰ dice, the cards and all the round of genteel folly⁴⁰⁰ which saps your strength and tends to unfit you for⁴¹⁰ your work tomorrow.

That awkward and uncouth country boy went⁴²⁰ to work yesterday, is concentrating on his tasks—he is⁴³⁰ doing the thing, high or low, mental or what-not⁴⁴⁰—yes! He is not so very clever, but he tends⁴⁵⁰ to his work. Soon you will be taking orders from⁴⁶⁰ him.

And let me say right here that the habit⁴⁷⁰ of continually looking out for Number One is absolutely fatal⁴⁸⁰ to success. Nature is on her guard against such, and⁴⁹⁰ if by accident they get into a position of power,⁵⁰⁰ their lease on the place is short. A great⁵¹⁰ success demands a certain abnegation—a certain disinterestedness.

The man⁵²⁰ who can lose himself in his work is the man⁵³⁰ who will succeed best. Courtesy, kindness and concentration—this trinity⁵⁴⁰ forms the sesame that will unlock all doors.

Good cheer⁵⁵⁰ is twin sister to good health.

Isn't it a part⁵⁶⁰ of wisdom not to put an enemy into your mouth⁵⁷⁰

to steal away your brains? Isn't it wise to so⁵⁸⁰ fill your working hours that the night comes as a⁵⁹⁰ blessing and a benediction—a time for sweet rest and⁶⁰⁰ sleep?

These things mean a preparation for good work. And⁶¹⁰ good work means a preparation for higher work.

Success is⁶²⁰ easy. We do not ascend the mountain by standing in⁶³⁰ the valley and jumping over it.

Success is only difficult⁶⁴⁰ to the man who is trying to lift himself by⁶⁵⁰ tugging at his boot-straps. [655.]

SUCCESS

No man, no matter how successful, can map out in¹⁰ advance or formulate actions that will insure the success of²⁰ the individual. General fundamental principles can be defined and a³⁰ set of detail specifications insuring success may be adhered to,⁴⁰ but the injection into the situation of some unknown factor⁵⁰ may result in failure.

There is no field that holds⁶⁰ out larger apparent rewards than that of finance and commerce,⁷⁰ and fundamental preparation along broad and comprehensive lines is desirable.⁸⁰ In an educational way, no fundamentals are more necessary than⁹⁰ the old-fashioned ones which are designated as the three¹⁰⁰ R's. While it is assumed that all young men who¹¹⁰ anticipate devoting their life to any specialty are well grounded¹²⁰ in these three fundamental requirements, the fact is that no¹³⁰ part of the education of the young men of to-day¹⁴⁰ has been so sadly neglected. College graduates frequently cannot even¹⁵⁰ compose a terse, well-constructed letter, exhibit in it clear¹⁶⁰ and well-defined penmanship, or perform the simple operations of¹⁷⁰ addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division quickly and accurately. I desire¹⁸⁰ to emphasize this lack of fundamental knowledge on account of¹⁹⁰ the sad experience I have had with numerous young men²⁰⁰ seeking positions or advancement along technical or professional lines, who²¹⁰ have apparently been thoroughly and expensively educated in the higher²²⁰ branches or have specialized along the lines of their selected²³⁰ professions.

Granted that the primary foundation had been well laid,²⁴⁰ and that the structure built thereon is properly conceived, planned²⁵⁰ and perfected, still something beyond all this is required to²⁶⁰ insure individual success. No individual can obtain success, particularly

of²⁷⁰ a permanent nature, if it is not based on the idea²⁸⁰ of monopoly, unpopular as that word may be. The²⁹⁰ average man is inefficient, and it is only occasionally that,³⁰⁰ due to an extraordinary combination of circumstances, an individual is³¹⁰ able to rise above the mass either as a whole³²⁰ or along the line of any specialty. To succeed in³³⁰ the highest sense the individual must be able to do³⁴⁰ his work better than his fellows, do a kind of³⁵⁰ work his fellows cannot do, or be willing to perform³⁶⁰ service that others do not care to perform.

In other³⁷⁰ words, each person attempting to rise above the level plain³⁸⁰ must inject into the situation some kind of ability or³⁹⁰ quality of service which is unusual and exceptional. Granted that⁴⁰⁰ a young man is thoroughly and properly educated, that he⁴¹⁰ is honest, industrious and capable, he must possess other indefinable⁴²⁰ and exceptional qualities. A thorough grounding in the technique of⁴³⁰ his chosen profession or line of business furnishes him only⁴⁴⁰ the tools with which to work. A talented and efficient⁴⁵⁰ man may accomplish extraordinary results with imperfect tools. Another man⁴⁶⁰ may, however, be furnished with the finest and most exquisite⁴⁷⁰ tools, but through a lack of the proper knowledge and⁴⁸⁰ ability to use them efficiently may meet only with failure.⁴⁹⁰

The quality that is most in demand is the ability⁵⁰⁰ to deal with and control other personalities. In all professions⁵¹⁰ and all lines of business a wide acquaintance with individuals⁵²⁰ and the ability to inspire confidence in others are absolutely⁵³⁰ essential for successful accomplishment. Every additional friendship or acquaintance that⁵⁴⁰ can be made among the class of men who can⁵⁵⁰ or may utilize special service is extremely helpful, and many⁵⁶⁰ a high-class efficient man fails through neglect of a⁵⁷⁰ proper realization of this fact. All men, young and old,⁵⁸⁰ make mistakes and meet with failures. It is the man⁵⁹⁰ who can stand punishment, be knocked down and rise again⁶⁰⁰ and undergo defeat repeatedly, and who has the sense and⁶¹⁰ judgment to learn from his mistakes and errors, that will⁶²⁰ finally succeed.

[622.]

PRESIDENT WILSON'S APPEAL FOR NEUTRALITY

My Fellow-Countrymen:

I suppose that every thoughtful man in¹⁰ America has asked himself during the last troubled weeks what²⁰ influence the European war may exert upon the United States,³⁰ and I take the liberty of

addressing a few words⁴⁰ to you in order to point out that it is⁵⁰ entirely within our own choice what its effects upon us⁶⁰ will be and to urge very earnestly upon you the⁷⁰ sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the⁸⁰ nation against distress and disaster.

The effect of the war⁹⁰ upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens¹⁰⁰ say or do. Every man who really loves America will¹¹⁰ act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality,¹²⁰ which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to¹³⁰ all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical¹⁴⁰ matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society¹⁵⁰ and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon¹⁶⁰ what newspapers and magazines contain, upon what our ministers utter¹⁷⁰ in their pulpits and men proclaim as their opinions on¹⁸⁰ the streets.

The people of the United States are¹⁹⁰ drawn from many nations, and chiefly from the nations²⁰⁰ now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there²¹⁰ should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among²²⁰ them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the²³⁰ conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed²⁴⁰ in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite²⁵⁰ passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting²⁶⁰ it will assume a heavy responsibility; responsibility for no less²⁷⁰ a thing than that the people of the United States,²⁸⁰ whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its²⁹⁰ Government should unite them as Americans all, bound in honor³⁰⁰ and affection to think first of her and her interests,³¹⁰ may be divided in camps of hostile opinions, hot against³²⁰ each other, involved in the war itself in impulse and³³⁰ opinion, if not in action. Such diversions among us would³⁴⁰ be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously³⁵⁰ stand in the way of the proper performance of our³⁶⁰ duty as the one great nation at peace, the one³⁷⁰ people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial³⁸⁰ mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not³⁹⁰ as a partisan, but as a friend.

I venture, therefore,⁴⁰⁰ my fellow-countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning⁴¹⁰ to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach⁴²⁰ of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of⁴³⁰ passionately taking sides. The United States must be neutral in⁴⁴⁰ fact as well as in name during these days that⁴⁵⁰ are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in⁴⁶⁰ thought as well as in action, must put a curb⁴⁷⁰ upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that⁴⁸⁰ might be construed as a preference of one party to⁴⁹⁰ the struggle before another.

My thought is of America. I⁵⁰⁰ am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purpose⁵¹⁰ of every thoughtful American that this great country of ours,⁵²⁰ which is, of course, the first in our thoughts and⁵³⁰ in our hearts, should show herself in this time of⁵⁴⁰ peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the⁵⁵⁰ fine poise of undisturbed judgment, the dignity of self-control,⁵⁶⁰ the efficiency of dispassionate action, a nation that neither sits⁵⁷⁰ in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own⁵⁸⁰ counsels and which keeps herself fit and free to do⁵⁹⁰ what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the⁶⁰⁰ peace of the world.

Shall we not resolve to put⁶¹⁰ upon ourselves the restraint which will bring to our people⁶²⁰ the happiness and the great and lasting influence for peace⁶³⁰ we covet for them? [634.

THE MEXICAN STRUGGLE

Not much imagination is required to understand the struggle in¹⁰ Mexico and to see that it is but another local²⁰ expression of a world-wide collision.

On one side is³⁰ democracy, civilianism, idealism; on the other side oligarchy, militarism, and⁴⁰ immediate practicalities. The spirit of progress is wrestling with the⁵⁰ spirit of reaction, with reaction, as often happens, gaining at⁶⁰ least a temporary advantage. It took the people of France⁷⁰ a hundred years to win their fight, and the people⁸⁰ of England more than two hundred years. The great German⁹⁰ people have not yet entirely thrown off the rule of¹⁰⁰ privilege, while Austria and Italy are both afflicted with it.¹¹⁰ It is not strange that a nation like Mexico, with¹²⁰ a population consisting chiefly of peons, is not able to¹³⁰ realize democracy all at once.

Two things modern society feels¹⁴⁰ it must have. One is liberty, or the rights of¹⁵⁰ self-government, and the other is domestic peace and order.¹⁶⁰ It is impossible to have both of these blessings at¹⁷⁰ the same time when an entrenched minority, determined to rule¹⁸⁰ or to ruin, refuses to bow to legalism and to¹⁹⁰ the rule of the majority. Special classes in all ages²⁰⁰ have put, as it were, a pistol to the head²¹⁰ of society, saying in effect: "If you don't yield obedience²²⁰ to us prepare to feel the sting of a bullet."²³⁰ The option of liberty and disorder, and tyranny and order²⁴⁰ is offered, and idealism goes down before a desire to²⁵⁰ eat the bread of peace.

It is a common delusion²⁶⁰ that mobs and the many are prone to disorder. The²⁷⁰ contrary is nearer the truth. The classes in all times²⁸⁰ and in all countries have valued having their own way²⁹⁰ more than they have valued peace. It is the masses³⁰⁰ that are patient, for years consenting to the mocking of³¹⁰ liberty and the principles of self-government rather than sacrifice³²⁰ order. So it has been in Mexico. For twenty-six³³⁰ years the Diaz oligarchy governed Mexico with an iron hand,³⁴⁰ and the people endured its tyranny, for there was peace, even though liberty was practically dead. Two years and a half ago³⁵⁰ liberty reared and after a brief struggle expelled not so³⁶⁰ much Diaz as the men that had captured him in³⁷⁰ his old age and were using the government to their³⁸⁰ enrichment. Cientifico the party was called, named so because of³⁹⁰ the scientific methods it employed in lifting public funds.⁴⁰⁰

These exploiters have steadily busied themselves to create trouble. They⁴¹⁰ backed Orozco and his guerrillas in the north and Zapata⁴²⁰ and his brigands in the south. They have steadily sought⁴³⁰ to corrupt the army. They have drawn to their support⁴⁴⁰ the aristocratic youth of Mexico, prone there as elsewhere, to⁴⁵⁰ obey them and feed them generosity.

So the Madero government⁴⁶⁰ has been compelled to fight for its life since the⁴⁷⁰ day it came into existence. It has not done it⁴⁸⁰ any good to be humane and enlightened. It has not⁴⁹⁰ done it any good to be conservative in its reform⁵⁰⁰ measures.

It has had against it the implacable hostility of⁵¹⁰ the Diaz Tammany, determined to allow Mexico no rest until⁵²⁰ they were once again in the saddle. It will not⁵³⁰ be surprising to learn that Madero is a fugitive and⁵⁴⁰ that Diaz, the nephew, sits in the seat of his⁵⁵⁰ illustrious uncle.

But this will not be the end. Napoleon's⁵⁶⁰ nephew could kill thousands of persons on the Paris boulevards,⁵⁷⁰ but democracy, with its everlasting persistence, returned again to the⁵⁸⁰ struggle, and he was destroyed. One may confidently predict that⁵⁹⁰ whatever the outcome of the next few days Mexico will⁶⁰⁰ not long remain the prey of the men behind the⁶¹⁰ present revolution. [612.

LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Fellow-countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of¹⁰ the presidential office there is less occasion for an extended²⁰ address than there was at the first. Then a statement,³⁰ somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed⁴⁰ fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years,⁵⁰ during which public declarations have been constantly called forth⁶⁰ on every point and phase of the great contest which still⁷⁰ absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation,⁸⁰ little that is new could be presented.

The progress of⁹⁰ our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as¹⁰⁰ well known to the public as to myself; and it¹¹⁰ is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With¹²⁰ high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to¹³⁰ it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four¹⁴⁰ years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending¹⁵⁰ civil war. All dreaded it—all sought to avert it.¹⁶⁰ While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place¹⁷⁰ devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents¹⁸⁰ were in the city seeking to destroy it without¹⁹⁰ war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide its effects by²⁰⁰ negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would²¹⁰ make war rather than let the nation survive; and the²²⁰ other would accept war rather than let it perish. And²³⁰ the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored²⁴⁰ slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized²⁵⁰ in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a²⁶⁰ peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was²⁷⁰ somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and²⁸⁰ extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents²⁹⁰ would rend the Union, even by war; while the government³⁰⁰ claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial³¹⁰ enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the³²⁰ magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither³³⁰ anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with,³⁴⁰ or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked³⁵⁰ for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and³⁶⁰ astounding.

Both read the same Bible and to the same³⁷⁰ God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It³⁸⁰ may seem strange that any men should dare to ask³⁹⁰ a just God's assistance in wringing their bread

from the⁴⁰⁰ sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not,⁴¹⁰ that we be not judged.

The prayers of both could⁴²⁰ not be answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes.⁴³⁰ "Woe to the world because of offenses? for it must⁴⁴⁰ needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man⁴⁵⁰ by whom the offense cometh."

If we shall suppose that⁴⁶⁰ American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the⁴⁷⁰ providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued⁴⁸⁰ through His appointed time, he now wills to remove, and⁴⁹⁰ that He gives to both North and South this terrible⁵⁰⁰ war as the woe due to those by whom the⁵¹⁰ offense came; shall we discern therein any departure from those⁵²⁰ divine attributes which the believers in a living God always⁵³⁰ ascribe to Him?

Fondly do we hope—fervently do we⁵⁴⁰ pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass⁵⁵⁰ away. Yet, if God will that it continue until all⁵⁶⁰ the wealth piled by the bondman's 250 years of unrequited⁵⁷⁰ toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood⁵⁸⁰ drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn⁵⁹⁰ with the sword, as was said 3,000 years ago, so⁶⁰⁰ still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord⁶¹⁰ are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none; with⁶²⁰ charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God⁶³⁰ gives us to see the right, let us strive on⁶⁴⁰ to finish the work we are in; to bind up⁶⁵⁰ the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have⁶⁶⁰ borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan⁶⁷⁰—to do all which may achieve and cherish a⁶⁸⁰ just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.⁶⁹⁰

TONICS

FROM NEW YORK GLOBE

There is no class of proprietary medicines which are used¹⁰ to so great an extent by those who do not²⁰ consult a doctor for their ailments as the so-called³⁰ tonics. Many of them are not tonics at all, but⁴⁰ simply mixtures in which the only substance that has any⁵⁰ influence upon the body is alcohol. Now alcohol is not⁶⁰ a tonic, but a narcotic. It stimulates at first and⁷⁰ then depresses, and it is a habit-forming drug of⁸⁰ the most mischievous character. It has its uses, however, and⁹⁰ is invaluable in certain instances, chiefly when it is necessary¹⁰⁰ to produce heat quickly and stimulate a

flagging heart. To¹¹⁰ take it day after day and week after week in¹²⁰ mixtures in which it constitutes 50, 60, or 70 per¹³⁰ cent. of the entire volume is not the way to¹⁴⁰ relieve disease of any kind, and such mixtures should be¹⁵⁰ abolished from the category of medicines, for medicines in the¹⁶⁰ proper sense of the term they surely are not.

What,¹⁷⁰ then, is a tonic? It is a substance which helps¹⁸⁰ the organs of the body to improve the quality of¹⁹⁰ their work, the heart to beat more slowly, vigorously and²⁰⁰ regularly, the lungs to expand and contract more forcibly, the²¹⁰ digestive apparatus to dispose of food more effectively, the brain²²⁰ to think more clearly and persistently. It may not do²³⁰ all these things directly, but if it does one of²⁴⁰ them successfully this improvement of function may have a very²⁵⁰ favorable and helpful action upon other functions.

The pure air²⁶⁰ of the mountains or the forest is a tonic acting²⁷⁰ directly upon the lungs. But it also means an increase²⁸⁰ of oxygen in the blood, and hence better blood in²⁹⁰ the digestive organs, heart, liver, brain and kidneys. Therefore, pure³⁰⁰ air is one of the best tonics you can possibly³¹⁰ take, and fortunately it is one of the cheapest. There³²⁰ is little excuse for not using it abundantly and all³³⁰ the time.

Why do people need tonics? Sometimes because they³⁴⁰ really have some kind of disease and sometimes because³⁵⁰ the machinery of the body is merely slowing down or³⁶⁰ not doing its normal quality and quantity of work. The³⁷⁰ tonic in the first instance will not cure the disease³⁸⁰—the disease may be incurable—and yet if it is³⁹⁰ of the right sort it may make the patient feel⁴⁰⁰ better for a while, and perhaps better enable him to⁴¹⁰ do much useful work before he becomes helpless or is⁴²⁰ carried off by his ailment.

In the second instance the⁴³⁰ tonic may be one of the means of putting the⁴⁴⁰ patient on his feet again and making him well. Suppose,⁴⁵⁰ for example, a man is recovering from a severe operation⁴⁶⁰ in which he lost a great deal of blood; he⁴⁷⁰ is very weak, has no appetite, and can't digest very⁴⁸⁰ much food, although food is one of the principal things⁴⁹⁰ he requires. If he is given the right kind of⁵⁰⁰ tonic it will strengthen the action of the heart, stimulate⁵¹⁰ the desire for food, help his digestive apparatus to provide the⁵²⁰ proper material for digesting the food, and the blood-making⁵³⁰ functions for renewing the supply of that indispensable fluid. The⁵⁴⁰ medicine he has taken has not supplied him with either⁵⁵⁰ food or energy, but it has stimulated those forces by⁵⁶⁰ which food is made useful and energy provided.

NEW DEMANDS IN EDUCATION

Mr. James P. Munroe, who has a firm grasp on the¹⁰ essentials of child-training, closes his book, "New Demands in²⁰ Education," with this summary of the object of our schools:³⁰

"The best modern education aims, above all things, to help⁴⁰ the child put himself into harmony with eternal law, and⁵⁰ it does this by training him in the care of⁶⁰ his body, in the development and use of his senses,⁷⁰ in the control of his intellectual and moral will.

"In⁸⁰ the light of the new education we teach him not⁹⁰ as a pupil, but as a human being; we use¹⁰⁰ as the spur of education, not compulsion, but interest and¹¹⁰ sympathy; we strive not to mould the child from without,¹²⁰ but to develop him from within; we spend less time¹³⁰ in laying out courses of study; we spend more time¹⁴⁰ in creating an educative atmosphere.

"We are perceiving, in short,¹⁵⁰ that education is a process of evolution different for each¹⁶⁰ individual pupil, and that the business of the school is¹⁷⁰ to direct and to bring to the highest possible point¹⁸⁰ for every child this individual process of development.

"We are¹⁹⁰ beginning to agree, I think, upon the following main truths²⁰⁰ in education: (1) That we must educate individuals, not masses; (2) that²¹⁰ we must educate by sympathy, not by compulsion; (3) that we²²⁰ must reckon with and must enlist all the social forces²³⁰—of which the school is but one—that are moulding²⁴⁰ the child's life; (4) that we must strive for 'balance'—that²⁵⁰ is, for a simultaneous, harmonious development of body, mind and²⁶⁰ soul; (5) that we must ever keep in view as the²⁷⁰ supreme goal of education the child's social and moral life.²⁸⁰

"The corollaries of these main propositions are of course, obvious.²⁹⁰ If we are to educate individuals, not masses, we must³⁰⁰ have teachers trained to understand and to practise this higher³¹⁰ way of teaching; if we are to take into³²⁰ account all the social forces that surround the child we³³⁰ must educate those forces—the family, the community, the church³⁴⁰—to understand and to perform their share in education; if³⁵⁰ we are to aim for balance in education we must³⁶⁰ reform our curricula, must enlarge the uses of the schoolhouse,³⁷⁰ must spend three and four and ten times as much³⁸⁰ upon our schools as we to-day provide. If we³⁹⁰ are to make morality the supreme end of education we⁴⁰⁰ must ourselves live better lives; we must make

our cities⁴¹⁰ and our towns more decent places in which to rear⁴²⁰ a child.

“Broadly speaking, the conditions essential to a real⁴³⁰ education are: stimulating, healthful, moral surroundings for the child everywhere⁴⁴⁰ and every day; less of politics and meddling; more of⁴⁶⁰ the true science and art of education in the average⁴⁶⁰ school; small classes, in which each child may be really⁴⁷⁰ educated as an individual human being; well-educated teachers in⁴⁸⁰ every grade, and a strong professional spirit in the whole⁴⁹⁰ teaching staff; genuine and unflagging co-operation on the part of⁵⁰⁰ the fathers and the mothers, and much more generous support⁵¹⁰ from the public, to whom the public schools belong. “To⁵²⁰ secure these things and build from them the new⁵³⁰ American education is to be the absorbing work of the⁵⁴⁰ twentieth century.

“It is a stupendous task to perform; but⁵⁵⁰ whether it be done or whether it be not done⁵⁶⁰ means the life or death to these United States.

“And⁵⁷⁰ hopeless as it may now appear, the task will have⁵⁸⁰ been accomplished if the end of the twentieth century sees⁵⁹⁰ education as far ahead of to-day as to-day's⁶⁰⁰ best standards are in advance of the crude and feeble⁶¹⁰ schooling of the first quarter of the nineteenth century.”

[619.]

THE FIRST MERCANTILE AGENCY

BY DAVID E. GOLIEB

Fundamentally credit granting is based on knowledge relating to the¹⁰ character, capacity and capital of the customer. Of the various²⁰ sources of obtaining such information, the one best known and³⁰ most commonly used is the mercantile agency. This may be⁴⁰ defined as a society formed for the purpose of ascertaining⁶⁰ the credit position of persons engaged in trade and circulating⁸⁰ information on this point among its members and subscribers.

Mercantile⁷⁰ agencies are divided into two classes, the general and the⁸⁰ special. The special limits its field of operation to particular⁹⁰ lines, such as jewelry, textiles, garment manufacturers, etc. Agencies of¹⁰⁰ this character are, of course, very valuable. On the other¹¹⁰ hand, the general agencies cover a vastly larger field and¹²⁰ are organizations of really tremendous magnitude. They are so universally¹³⁰

used and are such potent forces in the credit world,¹⁴⁰ that it seems best to devote this article entirely to¹⁵⁰ a discussion of their origin, organization and methods of operation.¹⁶⁰

In preceding articles we have seen how the course of¹⁷⁰ commerce has developed from the early days when trading was¹⁸⁰ limited to an "exchange of goods for goods" or barter,¹⁹⁰ through the period when merchants coming to market to make²⁰⁰ purchases brought their wallets in order to make immediate payments²¹⁰ in money, down to the time when the growth of²²⁰ business induced merchants to trust those with whom they had²³⁰ become personally acquainted, by shipping goods to them in exchange²⁴⁰ for a promise to make payment at a specified time²⁵⁰ in the future—in other words, on credit terms. The²⁶⁰ introduction of the credit system opened the minds of the²⁷⁰ jobbers and manufacturers to the tremendous opportunities for business building.²⁸⁰ At a time when travel was uncertain, communication very slow²⁹⁰ and transportation facilities weak, the dealer who was located at³⁰⁰ points distant from the market and was dependent entirely³¹⁰ upon his own capital, found his field of activity severely³²⁰ restricted. The wholesalers in the larger cities, however, realized this,³³⁰ and foreseeing the possibilities for increased trading, they gradually extended³⁴⁰ the system of doing business on credit.

In those days³⁵⁰ there was very little information accessible to the merchant concerning³⁶⁰ his customer's character, ability and financial strength. The traveling salesman³⁷⁰ had not yet made his appearance, and the merchant had³⁸⁰ to depend on his personal knowledge and such vague information³⁹⁰ as he could obtain through mail inquiries. It is quite⁴⁰⁰ obvious that the extension of credit based upon such haphazard⁴¹⁰ data resulted in serious losses. Nevertheless, the additional business it⁴²⁰ stimulated prompted the wholesalers to continue granting credit in spite⁴³⁰ of the hazards involved.

Thus matters continued until the crisis⁴⁴⁰ of 1837, when a panic occurred that brought destruction⁴⁵⁰ to banks and merchants throughout the country. The losses from⁴⁶⁰ bad debts were enormous, and merchants were brought to realize⁴⁷⁰ that one of the prominent contributory causes of the ruinous⁴⁸⁰ conditions existing was the poor credit system which had made⁴⁹⁰ possible overtrading and wild-cat speculation. Immediately, therefore, there came a⁵⁰⁰ recognition of the necessity of closer investigation of credits,⁵¹⁰ and the result was the first mercantile agency.

This was⁵²⁰ established in 1841, by Louis Tappan, a New York merchant.⁵³⁰ Mr. Tappan had made it a point carefully to compile⁵⁴⁰

for all his large market of customers records covering his⁵⁵⁰ entire experience with them and showing data acquired by personal⁵⁶⁰ observation and through correspondence. After the panic he began to⁵⁷⁰ sell this information, and the eagerness of the other merchants⁵⁸⁰ to buy the records encouraged him to found the first⁵⁹⁰ business institution organized for the exclusive purpose of gathering⁶⁰⁰ and selling credit information. [605.

THE MIND THAT THINKS IN COLORS

Investigators into the workings of the brain are familiar enough¹⁰ with the cases of persons who hear in colors. Music²⁰ and color, for instance, are too intimately associated in such³⁰ minds to make possible any hearing of a song without⁴⁰ the visualization of a particular color. Such a person hears⁵⁰ Caruso's voice as violet, Melba's as pink, and so on.⁶⁰ Such examples are less numerous and less important than are⁷⁰ the cases of persons who, whether they hear in colors⁸⁰ or not, always think in colors. These persons, called "color⁹⁰ thinkers," do not have any sensation of color when voices¹⁰⁰ or notes are heard, but they invariably associate some kind¹¹⁰ of color with such things as the day of the¹²⁰ week, the hour of the day, the month of the¹³⁰ year, the vowels, the consonants, and so on. This faculty¹⁴⁰ is colored thinking, or, to use a technical term coming¹⁵⁰ more and more into use, "chromatic conception." A typical color¹⁶⁰ thinker will tell you, for instance, that Sunday is yellow,¹⁷⁰ Wednesday brown and Friday black; but he may not experience¹⁸⁰ any sensation of color on hearing the organ played or¹⁹⁰ a song sung. Certain persons are indeed colored hearers as²⁰⁰ well as colored thinkers, but we should distinguish the person²¹⁰ who has linked sensations, from the person whose thoughts are²²⁰ colored, whose mentation is chromatic.

It is difficult to express²³⁰ the character of these colored conceptions or concepts to persons—and²⁴⁰ they are the majority—who never experience this sort of²⁵⁰ thing at any time. The colors are not present so²⁶⁰ vividly as to constitute hallucination. Mental colorings do not obtrude²⁷⁰ themselves into our mental life. They are habitual, natural, chromatic²⁸⁰ tincturings of one's concepts and have been so long present²⁹⁰ to one's consciousness that they have long ago become part³⁰⁰ of our mental belongings. They are invariable and definite

without³¹⁰ being disturbing. One colored thinker has thus expressed himself: "When³²⁰ I think at all definitely about the month of January,³³⁰ the name or word appears to me reddish, whereas April³⁴⁰ is white, May yellow, the vowel I is always black."³⁵⁰ There is thus an inherent definiteness, finality and constancy about³⁶⁰ each thinker's psychochromes that is very striking. But it is³⁷⁰ not alone letters and words that are habitually thought of³⁸⁰ as colored. Certain colored thinkers always associate a particular color³⁹⁰ with their thoughts about a particular person.

The first point⁴⁰⁰ that strikes one regarding the characteristic features of color thinking⁴¹⁰ is the very early age at which these associations are⁴²⁰ fixed. Another characteristic of colored thinking is the unchangeableness of⁴³⁰ the color thought of. Middle-aged people will tell you that there has been no⁴⁴⁰ alteration in the colors or even in the tints and⁴⁵⁰ shades of color which for many years they have associated⁴⁶⁰ with their various concepts.

A third characteristic of psychochromes is⁴⁷⁰ their extreme definiteness in the minds of their possessors. The⁴⁸⁰ precise colors attached to concepts are by no means vague.⁴⁹⁰ A fourth characteristic is the complete nonagreement between the various⁵⁰⁰ colors attached to the same concept in the minds of⁵¹⁰ colored thinkers. Thus different persons think of Tuesday in terms⁵²⁰ of the following colors: brown, purple, dark purple, brown, blue,⁵³⁰ white, black, etc. Unanimity seems hopeless, agreement quite impossible. The⁵⁴⁰ fifth characteristic is their unaccountableness. No colored thinker seems able⁵⁵⁰ to say how he came by his associations. The sixth⁵⁶⁰ characteristic is the hereditary or inborn nature of the condition.⁵⁷⁰ The extremely early age at which colored thinking reveals itself⁵⁸⁰ would of itself indicate that the tendency was either hereditary⁵⁹⁰ or congenital.

What explanation is given of the causes or⁶⁰⁰ causal conditions of colored thinking? Why may thoughts be colored⁶¹⁰ at all and why should particular thoughts be associated with⁶²⁰ particular colors? Why should only a few persons be found⁶³⁰ to be colored thinkers? The answers, if answers they can⁶⁴⁰ be called, are extremely disappointing, for we have no satisfactory⁶⁵⁰ explanation of any of these matters. The very arbitrariness of⁶⁶⁰ the associations defies theoretical analysis. Genius is something notoriously not⁶⁷⁰ conferred by training or education. If not inborn, it cannot⁶⁸⁰ be acquired. Exactly the same may be said of colored⁶⁹⁰ thinking. [691.

ADVERTISING THE AMERICAN CHURCH

In its demand for the acid test for every tradition,¹⁰ the public insists that institutions shall be measured by the²⁰ needs of to-day. Things as well as persons, when³⁰ they die of old age, should be buried, not embalmed.⁴⁰ That the same demand is made of organized religion is⁵⁰ a condition to which the churches, especially those in the⁶⁰ larger cities, are waking up. From this realization, perhaps, has⁷⁰ sprung up the Men and Religion Forward Movement and the⁸⁰ "Go to Church" publicity campaigns that have spread with extraordinary⁹⁰ rapidity throughout the country.

Wherever these campaigns have been carried¹⁰⁰ out, the organizers first concentrated their energies toward bringing the¹¹⁰ people to the churches on some special predetermined day. With¹²⁰ hardly any exceptions these campaigns were a tremendous numerical success.¹³⁰ For one day the churches were filled to capacity and¹⁴⁰ in some cases overflow meetings were necessary. Then they found¹⁵⁰ themselves facing the necessity of keeping it up, for the¹⁶⁰ people, stirred temporarily by tremendous enthusiasm, threatened to fall back¹⁷⁰ into the former laxity that caused these movements to come¹⁸⁰ into being. "If these campaigns will bring the people and¹⁹⁰ the churches closer together," they said in effect, "why not²⁰⁰ make them permanent?" And thus in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis,²¹⁰ Atlanta and an increasing number of other cities, as far²²⁰ away even as Honolulu, permanent church advertising campaigns were organized²³⁰ and are being actively carried out.

This is what the²⁴⁰ Chicago "Evening Post" calls "hitching religion to life," and practically²⁵⁰ the same term is used by William T. Ellis, in²⁶⁰ "The Continent," a leading Presbyterian organ. Says the latter:

"With²⁷⁰ the question of church attendance is bound up the whole²⁸⁰ subject of the relation of religion to life.

"As publicity²⁹⁰ is a cure for most public ills, some men thought³⁰⁰ it should be used to concentrate attention upon the church.³¹⁰ With the pitiless white light of publicity streaming on the³²⁰ church, her problems of ineffective preaching and ineffective organization must³³⁰ inevitably be dealt with. Antiquated methods must be modernized. Services³⁴⁰ must by stress of this pressure, from the spirit of³⁵⁰ the times, be adapted to the present needs of the³⁶⁰ people. All these incidental effects increase the urgency of the³⁷⁰ main consideration, which is that people should go to church.³⁸⁰

"It is literally true that there are tens of thousands³⁹⁰ of persons in every city to whom access can be⁴⁰⁰ had by the church only through the daily press. Cellular⁴¹⁰ lives these may be, and their seclusion and isolation may⁴²⁰ be deplorable; nevertheless it is a condition which the church⁴³⁰ cannot escape or remake."

Mr. Ellis thinks that the new⁴⁴⁰ note of self-respect and militancy on the part of the⁴⁵⁰ churches has had a great effect on the attitude of⁴⁶⁰ the press.

"The Christian church is rapidly losing the doormat⁴⁷⁰ aspect in which it has for years appeared at newspaper⁴⁸⁰ offices. No longer is it the mendicant pleading for petty⁴⁹⁰ favors, such as no other element in the community asks.⁵⁰⁰ What it is the church's business to have published it⁵¹⁰ pays for, man-fashion. What it is its rights to have⁵²⁰ published as news, it demands, man-fashion. In a word, the⁵³⁰ Christian church has awakened to the fact that it is⁵⁴⁰ the biggest enterprise in the community, and so it must⁵⁵⁰ not consent to be measured in print by puny and⁵⁶⁰ petty paragraphs puffing the preacher.

"To speak particularly of the⁵⁷⁰ Philadelphia advertising campaign—although the same effect is reported elsewhere—the⁵⁸⁰ most notable result has been the tremendous increase in news⁵⁹⁰ and editorial publicity accorded the church. Within the past year⁶⁰⁰ this increase has been a full 100 per cent. in⁶¹⁰ all the papers. With new alertness, intelligence and sympathy the⁶²⁰ press has essayed the task of reporting adequately the many-sided⁶³⁰ activities of the church. Able reporters have sought out special⁶⁴⁰ themes for their pens in the realm of church work.⁶⁵⁰ The spirit of co-operation between church and press is one⁶⁶⁰ of the notable characteristics of Philadelphia's life to-day."

[668.

MAKING MAN-O'-WARSMEN OUT OF LANDSMEN

The Navy requires men of varied knowledge to operate its¹⁰ ships. It requires seamen to steer, man the boats, handle²⁰ the anchors, and clean the ships; clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers³⁰ to attend to its clerical work; nurses to care for⁴⁰ the sick on board ship and in the hospitals ashore;⁵⁰ commissary stewards and cooks; carpenters, machinists, plumbers, painters, ship-fitters,⁶⁰ coppersmiths, blacksmiths and boilermakers to keep the ships in repair,⁷⁰ and expert gun-pointers and gunners' mates to man the⁸⁰ guns.

In order to get experienced men to fill all⁹⁰ its requirements, the Navy maintains a number of schools, or¹⁰⁰ training stations, where each recruit is educated to fill a¹¹⁰ position in some one of the above-named branches before¹²⁰ he is put on board a man-o'-war.

The¹³⁰ recruit, now known as an apprentice seaman, on arrival is¹⁴⁰ placed in charge of a petty officer and taken before¹⁵⁰ a medical officer, who examines him, physically, to see whether¹⁶⁰ he has any disqualifying defect not detected by the examining¹⁷⁰ surgeon at the recruiting station, and to see that his¹⁸⁰ record corresponds with the enlistment papers. If he passes his¹⁹⁰ rigorous examination, he is given an outfit of clothing, for²⁰⁰ winter and summer, consisting of uniforms, shoes, underwear, cap, sweater,²¹⁰ overcoat, oil-skins, and rubber boots—in all amounting²²⁰ to \$60 in value. These clothes the Government gives him²³⁰ outright as capital with which to start his new life.²⁴⁰ A tailor is provided, free of charge, to make these²⁵⁰ clothes fit him with tailor-made exactness.

Having received his²⁶⁰ outfit, he is ready for instruction. He is given a²⁷⁰ stencil and marks his new clothes so that there can²⁸⁰ be no mistake. A petty officer teaches him how to²⁹⁰ fold neatly each article of wearing apparel. When he learns³⁰⁰ the trick of it he will discover a strange thing³¹⁰—that a well-folded and well-rolled garment is as³²⁰ neatly pressed as if it had been done by a³³⁰ tailor with a flat-iron. That is his first lesson³⁴⁰ in keeping his things ship-shape. He is taught how³⁵⁰ to stow his bag, so that every article will be³⁶⁰ handy and well cared for. From the start he is³⁷⁰ taught that neatness of person and clothing is a requirement³⁸⁰ that the Navy exacts from every man. He is given³⁹⁰ a hammock and taught how to sling it, how to⁴⁰⁰ lash it neatly and handily. His hammock is his bed,⁴¹⁰ and unlashng his hammock is making his bed for the⁴²⁰ night. It is surprising to see how simple the⁴³⁰ whole process is, once the recruit has mastered the trick.⁴⁴⁰

All this takes place in well-heated and well-ventilated⁴⁵⁰ barracks. The dormitories on the upper floors are fitted with⁴⁶⁰ hammock hooks just as they are on board ship. When⁴⁷⁰ these early lessons are learned, the recruit is taught to⁴⁸⁰ swim. There is a fine swimming pool (with heated water⁴⁹⁰ for the cool months), and petty officers are detailed to⁵⁰⁰ teach each apprentice seaman, by the aid of rope and⁵¹⁰ tackle, to look out for himself in the water. It⁵²⁰ doesn't take very long to make a good swimmer out⁵³⁰ of the average healthy boy. In other hours of the⁵⁴⁰ day his drills and setting-up exercises occur.

Having been⁵⁵⁰ assigned to a battalion, other drills are at once

begun.⁵⁶⁰ The apprentice seaman is continued in the instruction of the⁵⁷⁰ semaphore (signaling with arms), is given the "wig-wag" (signaling⁵⁸⁰ with flag), and is taught the use of lights, or⁵⁹⁰ rockets, and other night signals. He is given a rifle⁶⁰⁰ and taught how to handle it and how to fire⁶¹⁰ it; he is taught the manual of arms and target⁶²⁰ practice, all under warrant officers and petty officers, and in⁶³⁰ a way that cannot fail to prove attractive. Many of⁶⁴⁰ the movements of the drills are timed to the music⁶⁵⁰ of well-known marches and two-steps played by the⁶⁶⁰ navy band. There are target ranges outdoors and indoors, where⁶⁷⁰ the apprentice seamen are taught to shoot at a mark with⁶⁸⁰ the navy rifle and revolver. [685.

THE WOMEN'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—1914

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary¹⁰ for one-half the people to dissolve the political bondage²⁰ which has held them subject to the other half of³⁰ the people, and to assume the separate and equal station⁴⁰ to which the laws of nature and of nature's God⁵⁰ entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind⁶⁰ requires that they should declare the causes which impel them⁷⁰ to Freedom.

We hold these truths to be self-evident,⁸⁰ that all men and women are created equal, that they⁹⁰ are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that¹⁰⁰ among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.¹¹⁰ That to secure these rights, Government should be instituted among¹²⁰ both men and women, deriving their just powers from the¹³⁰ consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government¹⁴⁰ becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of¹⁵⁰ the people—women people as well as men people—to¹⁶⁰ alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying¹⁷⁰ the foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in¹⁸⁰ such form as to them shall seem most likely to¹⁹⁰ effect the Safety and Happiness of all the People. Prudence,²⁰⁰ indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be²¹⁰ changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience²²⁰ has shown that womankind are more disposed to suffer while²³⁰ evils are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses²⁴⁰ and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design²⁵⁰ to keep them under absolute

subjection, although they are spiritually²⁶⁰ and mentally ready for Freedom, it is their right, it²⁷⁰ is their duty, to throw off such subjection, and to²⁸⁰ provide new Guards for their future security and the security²⁹⁰ of their children.

Such has been the patient endurance of³⁰⁰ the women of this country, and such their system of³¹⁰ Government. The history of our Government is a history of³²⁰ repeated injustices to women (as wives, mothers and wage earners)³³⁰ and of repeated usurpations by men, many of them with³⁴⁰ the avowed object of protecting women. But the direct result³⁵⁰ has been the establishment of a Government which benefits by³⁶⁰ the knowledge and experience of only one-half of the³⁷⁰ people, and which cannot fully represent the interests and the³⁸⁰ needs of the other half of the people.

In every³⁹⁰ stage of these Oppressions we have petitioned for Redress in⁴⁰⁰ the most humble terms, beginning even before the Constitution of⁴¹⁰ the United States was adopted. Our repeated Petitions have frequently⁴²⁰ been answered by ridicule and by repeated injustice. We have⁴³⁰ appealed to the native fairness and magnanimity of men, that⁴⁴⁰ they disavow these usurpations which inevitably render less dignified, honest⁴⁵⁰ and harmonious the relations between men and women. Men have⁴⁶⁰ too long been deaf to this voice of justice and⁴⁷⁰ honor, but many are now joining with us in our⁴⁸⁰ refusal to acquiesce longer in this unwarrantable sovereignty over us⁴⁹⁰ and over our children.

We, therefore, the women citizens of⁵⁰⁰ the United States of America, assembled to-day throughout the nation,⁵¹⁰ appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the⁵²⁰ rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by⁵³⁰ the authority of the organized womanhood of America demanding enfranchisement,⁵⁴⁰ solemnly publish and declare that women ought to be politically⁵⁵⁰ free.

Here and now, in this glorious springtime of the⁵⁶⁰ year, under the azure skies of hope, in the sunshine⁵⁷⁰ of life and enlightenment, we dedicate ourselves to the great⁵⁸⁰ work we have undertaken and go forward to victory, remembering⁵⁹⁰ that in unity there is strength, and that not even⁶⁰⁰ the prejudice of the ages, nor the powers of intrenched⁶¹⁰ political privilege can keep in continual disfranchisement half of the⁶²⁰ citizens of our country when their rights are demanded by⁶³⁰ the intelligent, patriotic and united womanhood of the land.

Women⁶⁴⁰ of America, this is our country; we have the same⁶⁵⁰ devotion to its institutions as that half of the citizenship⁶⁶⁰ that is per-

mitted to govern it. We love the flag,⁶⁷⁰ and it means as much to us as it does⁶⁸⁰ to the men of our nation. Women have made, and⁶⁹⁰ women will make, as many sacrifices for the honor and⁷⁰⁰ glory of these United States as those of her citizens⁷¹⁰ who have all the rights and privileges of the suffrage.⁷²⁰ Given our full citizenship and allowed to share in the⁷³⁰ Government, we will be as jealous of the honor and⁷⁴⁰ integrity of our country as we have been in the⁷⁵⁰ past, when in countless ways we have shown our devotion⁷⁶⁰ to the life of the nation, to the liberty of⁷⁷⁰ its citizens and to the happiness of all the people.⁷⁸⁰

THE POINT OF CONTACT

BY THOMAS DOCKRELL

There is a new note in business. A realization of¹⁰ the value in spiritual force. We have been so very²⁰ busy with "practical," "concrete" problems that we did not turn³⁰ our attention to the more subtle but quite as powerful⁴⁰ force that was lying ready at hand in the brains⁵⁰ of our employees. We recognized in a haphazard way when⁶⁰ we stopped to think, that we liked a cheerful employee⁷⁰ near us rather than one suggestive of misery. But we⁸⁰ failed to realize that every one of our customers who⁹⁰ came in contact with our employees was influenced just as¹⁰⁰ much as ourselves by this appearance of misery or cheerfulness.¹¹⁰

This question of paying attention to spiritual quality is forced¹²⁰ upon our notice more particularly in proportion as the employee¹³⁰ comes in contact with our patrons. A salesman or saleswoman¹⁴⁰ is valuable in proportion as he or she can influence¹⁵⁰ other people. This influencing of other people is dependent on¹⁶⁰ many things and thereby hangs a tale.

All human knowledge¹⁷⁰ has progressed in proportion as we gained a knowledge of¹⁸⁰ the atom. The human race has bettered itself in proportion¹⁹⁰ as it learned to pay attention to little things—to²⁰⁰ get certain and positive knowledge about the small details. The²¹⁰ tendency of mankind as an individual or as an organization²²⁰ is to drift, to look at things in a broad,²³⁰ general way without specific analysis. The moment business men began²⁴⁰ to examine little things more closely, they gained a better²⁵⁰ knowledge of their business.

The last generation put a man²⁶⁰ to work for a day and whatever he produced was²⁷⁰ his day's work. To-day in the most progressive organizations²⁸⁰ every motion a man makes in performing his task is²⁹⁰ subject to scrutiny. The waste motions are eliminated and the³⁰⁰ result is a tremendous improvement in his work. The cost³¹⁰ system, which made such a difference to net profits, was³²⁰ nothing but an application of the first principle of the³³⁰ scientist—to analyze everything into the smallest parts and examine³⁴⁰ each part separately before considering the whole.

America has been³⁵⁰ the hothouse where mechanical growth has been forced to the³⁶⁰ highest degree in the last decades. Transportation, means of communication,³⁷⁰ machinery for replacing or extending the production of human labor,³⁸⁰ have been developed to the utmost, and still are being³⁹⁰ developed. Business organizations have been developed to mammoth size through⁴⁰⁰ tremendous general operations, and at the present time mere size,⁴¹⁰ mere quantity of operation have received so much attention that⁴²⁰ they rest upon their oars, quiescent for the moment.

But⁴³⁰ wherever we consider large or small stores, where human being⁴⁴⁰ meets human being across a counter and the salesman or⁴⁵⁰ saleswoman comes into contact with the man or woman who comes⁴⁶⁰ to purchase, we are confronted with a difficulty. Formerly, if⁴⁷⁰ a great store wanted to build up a department, it⁴⁸⁰ put on help, indiscriminately, as it was needed. A girl⁴⁹⁰ was hired or a boy was hired and told to learn⁵⁰⁰ the business by watching other people. Little or no instruction,⁵¹⁰ even on the goods, was given them except as they⁵²⁰ chanced on knowledge through their proximity to others of larger⁵³⁰ experience.

Within the last decade, however, attempts have been made⁵⁴⁰ to teach the budding salesman or saleswoman the facts about⁵⁵⁰ the goods which he and she handled—that is to⁵⁶⁰ say, they are being instructed in the material end of⁵⁷⁰ their work. Co-incidentally with this instruction of salespeople came⁵⁸⁰ a new viewpoint toward them. For instance, there was a⁵⁹⁰ great cry that what business needed was more men capable⁶⁰⁰ of handling ten thousand dollar positions. That might be, but⁶¹⁰ to-day business has switched around in line with science,⁶²⁰ and of necessity, and is paying more attention to the⁶³⁰ atoms, the small but important point of contact.

FIGHT FOR PURER FOODS

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, who succeeded Dr. Harvey W. Wiley¹⁰ as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, declared that the²⁰ man who adulterates and misbrands foods and drugs deserves all³⁰ the punishment that can be inflicted upon him, and that⁴⁰ the work of ferreting him out and visiting upon him⁵⁰ the penalties of the law will continue unabated. At the⁶⁰ same time he realizes that there are other kinds of⁷⁰ food regulation with which the bureau can concern itself which⁸⁰ will do vastly more for the public health than the⁹⁰ mere prohibition of misbranding.

According to Dr. Alsberg, the worst¹⁰⁰ food that can reach the consumer is that which carries¹¹⁰ disease-producing germs—and that is usually the kind that is¹²⁰ handled and eaten raw. Milk, oysters, and some of the¹³⁰ vegetables are the worst offenders, and are usually beyond the¹⁴⁰ power of the Bureau of Chemistry. Food cannot be reached¹⁵⁰ by national law under the federal constitution until it crosses¹⁶⁰ a state line, and thus gets into interstate commerce. As¹⁷⁰ a rule, however, the bulk of loose foodstuffs is consumed¹⁸⁰ within the states in which it is raised, and it¹⁹⁰ is only the little fringe of territory contiguous to state²⁰⁰ lines that is affected principally by national food laws. The²¹⁰ remainder must be reached indirectly, and the Bureau of Chemistry²²⁰ has chosen two methods of handling it. One is coöperation²³⁰ with state health agencies, and the other a nation-wide campaign²⁴⁰ of education.

Constructive coöperation with all health agencies will take²⁵⁰ the form of an attempt to coördinate all these forces²⁶⁰ and to induce them to work in a harmonious way²⁷⁰ toward a common end. To this end a meeting of²⁸⁰ all the food and drug officials of the country has²⁹⁰ been called to assemble in Washington in November to frame³⁰⁰ a common policy. Then the Bureau of Chemistry, when it³¹⁰ finds a condition within a state which it cannot reach³²⁰ can advise the food and drug official of that state³³⁰ and through them get the remedial action desired. Likewise when³⁴⁰ a state official finds a situation which he cannot touch³⁵⁰ because it involves interstate commerce, he will inform the Bureau³⁶⁰ of Chemistry and it can bring the offenders to book.³⁷⁰

The Bureau is determined to eradicate and destroy the popular³⁸⁰

impression that the label "Guaranteed Under the Pure Food and³⁹⁰ Drugs Act" means that the government in no sense is⁴⁰⁰ the guarantor and that the label is put there by⁴¹⁰ the manufacturer not for the purpose of guaranteeing the product⁴²⁰ to the consumer, but for the purpose of protecting the⁴³⁰ retailer from loss in case the article does not come⁴⁴⁰ up to representations. All sorts of frauds are resorted to⁴⁵⁰ under that label, and the confidence it inspires in the⁴⁶⁰ buying public is not justified.

The principal weapon with which⁴⁷⁰ the bureau is going to fight the man who violates⁴⁸⁰ the law is prompt and adequate publicity. The fines that⁴⁹⁰ have been inflicted in the past have constituted no serious⁵⁰⁰ deterrent, but now the moment action is taken the wheels⁵¹⁰ of publicity begin to turn. As soon as a seizure⁵²⁰ is made the newspapers of the vicinity in which it⁵³⁰ occurs are notified, and the day final judgment is rendered⁵⁴⁰ the news is promptly and fully given out.

The longest⁵⁵⁰ step forward in the regulation of the sale of food⁵⁶⁰ in interstate commerce was the action a few months ago⁵⁷⁰ in expanding the pure food law to meat and meat⁵⁸⁰ products under the action of the Pure Food Board. Under⁵⁹⁰ former rulings the sale of meat was entirely under the⁶⁰⁰ meat inspection law. This provided only for pure meat at⁶¹⁰ the slaughter house, and left no means of preventing deterioration⁶²⁰ and misbranding consumerward from the packing house. [627.

MR. UNDERWOOD AND OUR MERCHANT MARINE

BY JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Mr. Underwood has been sane and practical in matters of¹⁰ legislation, and has been perhaps as consistently American in his²⁰ public policies as any statesman in public life to-day. The five³⁰ per cent preferential clause in the Underwood tariff was an⁴⁰ expression of his desire to make a beginning of an⁵⁰ American merchant marine, which he always has favored.

His advocacy⁶⁰ of the exemption of American coastwise shipping from Panama tolls⁷⁰ was another expression of his earnest advocacy of this great⁸⁰ American policy. Mr. Underwood's view that the shipping bill is⁹⁰ merely emergency legislation and must be diligently

perfected in the¹⁰⁰ next Congress is particularly cheering to those who see the¹¹⁰ imperfections of the present bill. In a direct personal interview¹²⁰ Mr. Underwood said:

"It is a long lane that has¹³⁰ no turning. American shipping interests started down hill three-quarters¹⁴⁰ of a century ago.

"It is indeed a strange happening¹⁵⁰ that the great public sentiment that controls the American nation¹⁶⁰ should wait until an event over which we had no¹⁷⁰ control should happen to awaken the American people to the¹⁸⁰ necessity of carrying their foreign commerce in their own ships.¹⁹⁰ Let us hope that the sentiment of to-day in²⁰⁰ favor of rebuilding our merchant marine is not the mere²¹⁰ idle promise of the hour, but has come to stay, and that future Congresses will respond²²⁰ to an enlightened sentiment of our people that will ultimately²³⁰ write on the statute books permanent legislation that will establish²⁴⁰ carriers of our own.

"The country should realize that the²⁵⁰ bill passed by Congress to admit foreign ships to American²⁶⁰ registry is only emergency legislation!

"Although it may relieve the²⁷⁰ needs of the hour, in the end it will not²⁸⁰ build up and maintain a permanent American merchant marine. Our²⁹⁰ ships were driven from the seas because our foreign rivals³⁰⁰ discriminated in favor of their ships and we neglected ours.³¹⁰ No matter how many foreign bottoms may take the American³²⁰ flag, no matter how many ships we may build in³³⁰ our own shipyards, when the war in Europe is over³⁴⁰ and the world returns to normal conditions, if other nations³⁵⁰ of the world continue to pay their ships subsidies when³⁶⁰ they pass through the Suez and Panama canals, if they³⁷⁰ continue to discriminate in favor of them on their home³⁸⁰ railroads, if they continue to furnish capital for building them,³⁹⁰ and in many other ways discriminate in their favor, our⁴⁰⁰ own ships will not be able to compete unless we⁴¹⁰ adopt some methods of our own that will give the⁴²⁰ American ships an equal showing to carry the freights of⁴³⁰ the world.

"The present emergency shipping bill has become a⁴⁴⁰ law. I realize with tired men anxious to return home⁴⁵⁰ before election day that this is not an opportune time⁴⁶⁰ to propose or pass permanent legislation, but I hope and⁴⁷⁰ believe that when Congress assembles next winter it will pass⁴⁸⁰ well considered legislation looking to the permanent establishment of our⁴⁹⁰ own merchant marine and its maintenance for decades yet to⁵⁰⁰ come.

"It is too early to suggest or propose the⁵¹⁰ method to be adopted.

There are a number of methods⁵²⁰ that could be adopted and bring success.

"I have favored⁵³⁰ in the past discriminations in favor of our shipping and⁵⁴⁰ believe that is the safest and most economical and surest⁵⁵⁰ way to accomplish the result. But I am so anxious⁵⁶⁰ to build a merchant marine that, if others are not⁵⁷⁰ willing to travel on my road, I am willing to⁵⁸⁰ go with them on any reasonable road that will lead⁵⁹⁰ us to the desired result, and I have the faith⁶⁰⁰ to believe that the accomplishment of our purpose is near⁶¹⁰ at hand." [612.

WHAT IS ADVERTISING?

One of the peculiarities of the art of advertising is¹⁰ the fact that, although the subject has been carefully studied²⁰ and possesses a fairly extensive literature, no generally accepted³⁰ definition has ever been framed for it. Practically all students⁴⁰ of advertising are agreed as to the aims and purposes⁵⁰ of advertising, but difficulties seem to arise when attempts are⁶⁰ made to reduce conceptions to a few words. The mere⁷⁰ absence of a definition is in itself of little consequence,⁸⁰ but the prevalence of false notions as to the proper function of⁹⁰ an advertisement, due to the absence of a concise, accurate,¹⁰⁰ and well-known phrase, is responsible for a great waste¹¹⁰ of money.

The definition of the "to advertise" favored by¹²⁰ the dictionaries is, "To give public notice of; to announce¹³⁰ publicly, especially by printed notice." Undoubtedly, this was formerly the¹⁴⁰ chief meaning of the word, but the modern advertising man¹⁵⁰ sees a decided difference between a published list of marriage¹⁶⁰ licenses and an appeal to buy stoves. The belief that¹⁷⁰ the only purpose of an advertisement is to convey information¹⁸⁰ is still held by many advertisers as the multitude of¹⁹⁰ trade "cards" in trade magazines and newspapers prove; but every²⁰⁰ advertising man knows that the card is a most inefficient²¹⁰ and wasteful form of publicity.

"Salesmanship on paper" is perhaps²²⁰ the most popular definition, especially among advertising men, but this²³⁰ definition is easily eliminated by pointing out that advertising is²⁴⁰ employed for many purposes, such as inducing people to go to²⁵⁰ church, into which nothing that can be called salesmanship enters,²⁶⁰ and that window displays, moving pictures, and other mediums²⁷⁰ guiltless of paper, form highly successful advertisements.

"The process of²⁸⁰ creating desire" is another favored definition; but the advertisement that²⁹⁰ acts solely through suggestion without creating desire (as many do)³⁰⁰ can hardly be excluded. This definition is furthermore, another³¹⁰ illustration of the danger of false conceptions. Many advertisers believe³²⁰ that success is certain if desire for their commodities is³³⁰ created, and spend vast sums to attain this end; afterwards³⁴⁰ they awaken to the fact that the creating of desire³⁵⁰ without supplying the means to satisfy that desire through adequate³⁶⁰ distribution is empty of reward.

"Advertising is the process of³⁷⁰ making people do something the advertiser wants them to do."³⁸⁰ This definition excludes merely informative announcements and covers those prepared³⁹⁰ with the aim of producing some definite action. It makes⁴⁰⁰ no difference what the action may be—whether to buy⁴¹⁰ certain goods, send for certain literature, travel on a certain⁴²⁰ road, give a salesman a respectful and attentive hearing, vote⁴³⁰ for a certain party, prevent the spread of a disease,⁴⁴⁰ or permit a public service corporation to increase the price⁴⁵⁰ of its service (refusal to act being also included by⁴⁶⁰ the word "action"). Advertising does this and much more. The⁴⁷⁰ action may take place immediately on comprehending the advertisement⁴⁸⁰ or years afterward, but an advertisement is only successful when it⁴⁹⁰ induces a sufficient number of people to act in a⁵⁰⁰ certain manner, and if it does not, it is a⁵¹⁰ failure and a waste of money, regardless of what other⁵²⁰ good qualities it may possess.

It is obvious that ideas⁵³⁰ form the sole weapon for the advertiser, other means of⁵⁴⁰ producing action, such as bribery, physical force, and intimidation, being⁵⁵⁰ clearly not advertising. But it makes no difference whatever how⁵⁶⁰ the advertiser presents his ideas, whether by printed words, spoken⁵⁷⁰ words, pictures, samples, or displays of goods. He is unrestricted⁵⁸⁰ as to his methods and is free to choose any⁵⁹⁰ that are available.

This definition gives us the clew to⁶⁰⁰ the proper study of the advertising man, *i. e.*, the factors⁶¹⁰ that influence human action. It opens the way for a⁶²⁰ comprehension of the true parts played by attention, interest, suggestion,⁶³⁰ desire, decision, association of ideas and memory, and the manner⁶⁴⁰ in which these factors can be used advantageously by the⁶⁵⁰ advertiser. And it shows that proper distribution is as much⁶⁶⁰ an essential to successful advertising as the selection of the⁶⁷⁰ proper mediums and the preparation of proper copy.

FREE TRADE VERSUS RECIPROCITY

Would free trade promote free trade?

Or would carefully-handled,¹⁰ scientific reciprocity accomplish more?

The world is confronted with this²⁰ puzzling economic development:

Great Britain, after a long era of³⁰ free trade, is seriously considering a return to a limited⁴⁰ amount of protection, solely to enable herself to introduce reciprocity⁵⁰ agreements with the various countries forming the Empire. Under absolute⁶⁰ free trade that is not possible.

The United States, simultaneously,⁷⁰ is about to take a plunge toward free trade without,⁸⁰ apparently, giving proper thought to this principle of reciprocity.

Joseph⁹⁰ Chamberlain, the veteran leader of the British Unionists, was the¹⁰⁰ first to espouse a measure of coöperation within the Empire¹¹⁰ to secure advantages which would not be given openly¹²⁰ to competitors. Even the enemies of Joe Chamberlain have never¹³⁰ accused him of being a fool. In his heyday he¹⁴⁰ towered above all other political stalwarts in Britain. His proposal¹⁵⁰ shocked hide-bound free traders and almost disrupted his party.¹⁶⁰ In the midst of the fight, before he could lead¹⁷⁰ his followers to victory, he was stricken down by sickness,¹⁸⁰ and no one has yet arisen to carry the movement¹⁹⁰ forward with equal zeal, force and brilliancy.

The plea of²⁰⁰ the Chamberlain adherents was, and is, that when Britain adopted²¹⁰ free trade it was confidently believed other nations would reciprocate²²⁰ by following her example. Instead, the arrangement proved one-sided.²³⁰

Let us grant that universal free trade would be ideal.²⁴⁰ But let us also look facts squarely in the face.²⁵⁰

Once America gives foreigners something for nothing, how can it²⁶⁰ hope to exact compensating favors in return? If it throws²⁷⁰ away its commercial sword—its tariff—its weapon of defense²⁸⁰ is gone, is it not?

• Wouldn't diplomatically-handled reciprocity accomplish²⁹⁰ more in securing freer trade? Wouldn't it induce foreigners now³⁰⁰ surrounded by protection to grant a more generous measure of³¹⁰ free trade to American products? Wouldn't it mean that for³²⁰ every step we take towards free trade with any nation,³³⁰ that nation must also take a step of similar length³⁴⁰ to meet us? To throw down our own

barriers without³⁵⁰ demanding any lowering of foreign barriers would be a lop-sided³⁶⁰ bargain.

Note this point: We can bargain when we have³⁷⁰ something to bargain with, but we cannot bargain after we³⁸⁰ have to give.

European newspapers are chuckling over the prospect³⁹⁰ of triumphant invasion of American markets. In England, in Germany,⁴⁰⁰ in France, in Italy, columns upon columns are being printed⁴¹⁰ about the great impetus which certain industries will receive once⁴²⁰ the tariff is brushed aside or radically lowered. "We are⁴³⁰ to get something for nothing from the United States," is⁴⁴⁰ the exultant note of the Continental Press. They had not⁴⁵⁰ thought Uncle Sam would be so magnanimous, so generous, so⁴⁶⁰ shortsighted, in other words.

Has Congress forgotten entirely this part⁴⁷⁰ of the Underwood tariff bill—Section IV., paragraph A:

That⁴⁸⁰ for the purpose of readjusting the present duties on importations⁴⁹⁰ into the United States and at the same time to⁵⁰⁰ encourage the export trade of this country, the President of⁵¹⁰ the United States is authorized and empowered to negotiate trade⁵²⁰ agreements with foreign nations wherein mutual concessions are made looking⁵³⁰ toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade⁵⁴⁰ and commerce.

Provided, however, that said trade agreements, before coming⁵⁵⁰ operative, shall be submitted to the Congress of the United⁵⁶⁰ States for ratification or rejection.

We cannot first take all⁵⁷⁰ the shot out of our own commercial guns and then⁵⁸⁰ point them at the heads of unfriendly foreign nations who⁵⁹⁰ refuse to play fair with us. To do so would⁶⁰⁰ only subject us to derision. If we leave ourselves without⁶¹⁰ ammunition our oversea rivals can laugh at us.

It is⁶²⁰ not altogether nonsensical, then, is it, to ask whether free⁶³⁰ trade would promote free trade, or whether carefully-handled scientific reciprocity⁶⁴⁰ would not accomplish more? [644.

NIGHT TESTS OF BIG GUNS

It was the first time that shell tracers, as they¹⁰ are technically called, were used, and they proved a success.²⁰ A tracer is nothing else than an edge of fire³⁰ about the forward end and nose of the

shot, kept⁴⁰ there by the explosion of gases, by which the progress⁵⁰ of the missile through the night can be followed by⁶⁰ the naked eye. By using these tracers the artillerymen found⁷⁰ that the shots go "Straight as a die."

The tests⁸⁰ showed how accurate firing can be from mortars, distinctly American⁹⁰ weapons of destruction, and also demonstrated that New York harbor,¹⁰⁰ from the direction of Sandy Hook at least, is presumably¹¹⁰ impregnable. These mortars are far from new, but have always¹²⁰ been regarded as among the most effective methods of defense.¹³⁰ They have always been used with remarkable accuracy during the¹⁴⁰ day. The marvelous thing about them now is that with¹⁵⁰ their range finders and other mechanical appliances they can shoot¹⁶⁰ their ponderous charges through the night just as accurately as¹⁷⁰ by day, and do not have to reveal their lodgment¹⁸⁰ at all.

The work of locating a target or an¹⁹⁰ enemy is as simple as sighting a rifle at a²⁰⁰ woodchuck on a sunlit day. With powerful illuminated glasses the²¹⁰ vessel is sighted. Then the men in the observation and²²⁰ signal stations calculate her speed and tell by that and²³⁰ by her direction just where she will be at a²⁴⁰ certain time—maybe in one minute, two minutes or five²⁵⁰ minutes. Then with mechanical appliances which are just as unerring²⁶⁰ as the sun and stars they figure out where she²⁷⁰ and a shot from the mortars will meet, allowing for²⁸⁰ the time of the flight of the shot and the²⁹⁰ time consumed in loading, pointing and firing the gun. There³⁰⁰ is nothing even approaching uncertainty about this. Problems in trigonometry³¹⁰ based on the dimensions of triangles and the speed both³²⁰ of shell and craft are solved instantly, and presently the³³⁰ huge shot spurts from the gun and the shell and³⁴⁰ the vessel travel toward the meeting point.

The targets in³⁵⁰ these last tests were about four miles away. The shots³⁶⁰ were propelled by charges of eighteen points of powder. The³⁷⁰ same mortars could just as well have fired twice or³⁸⁰ almost three times the distance and with just as much³⁹⁰ accuracy. Twelve shots were fired and as near as could⁴⁰⁰ be estimated, ten of the shots struck the mark.

One⁴¹⁰ of the most beautiful spectacles of the tests was the⁴²⁰ firing of two shots simultaneously, or almost so. One spurted⁴³⁰ from a mortar in pit A and another in pit⁴⁴⁰ B, just a few yards apart. Both rose in precisely⁴⁵⁰ the same course and both struck the water together and⁴⁶⁰ in almost identically the same spot. Both were framed in⁴⁷⁰ flame and were seen by thousands of persons.

These rims⁴⁸⁰ of fire appeared on six of the twelve shots fired⁴⁹⁰ at Sandy Hook and made them look like gigantic sky-⁵⁰⁰ rockets as they gracefully, and not too swiftly, rose to a⁵¹⁰ height estimated at from two to three miles and then,⁵²⁰ in a beautiful half curve, cleaved their way toward their⁵³⁰ object of destruction, gaining velocity as they fell until, still⁵⁴⁰ showing red, they smashed the water with the same speed⁵⁵⁰ as that with which they left the muzzle of the⁵⁶⁰ mortars.

There are more mortars at other forts, and as⁵⁷⁰ they are so placed that they cannot be reached except⁵⁸⁰ by the most remarkable of accidents they can keep shooting⁵⁹⁰ for days at a time and, theoretically at least, send⁶⁰⁰ to the bottom of the ocean all the ships in⁶¹⁰ the world should they dare to come within the range⁶²⁰ of firing.

The factor that airships might play is not⁶³⁰ taken into consideration, and, in fact, it would require most⁶⁴⁰ wonderful work for any craft to drop a shell into⁶⁵⁰ the pits. War ships, whose guns shoot practically horizontally, could⁶⁶⁰ not place shot or shell in the pits. War ships⁶⁷⁰ cannot withstand the recoil of mortars, and thus it would⁶⁸⁰ seem that the deadly mortars, in the event of war,⁶⁹⁰ could go on interminably dropping their hail of death on⁷⁰⁰ every one and everything that came within the range of⁷¹⁰ their firing. [712.

THE NAVY

Courage has always been a characteristic of the American sailor,¹⁰ but it alone was not responsible for victories achieved by²⁰ our men-of-war over those of enemies no less³⁰ brave. In the days of the sailing ship, the superiority⁴⁰ was due in an important degree to the greater skill⁵⁰ with which the ship was handled by experienced officers and⁶⁰ its crew of hardy longshoremen. Hull won as much distinction⁷⁰ in sailing the Constitution as in fighting her. The native⁸⁰ intelligence, the quick eye and the supple limbs of the⁹⁰ men born and bred in the salt air of the¹⁰⁰ Atlantic Coast easily worked the simple guns of that day.¹¹⁰

Raw material is not so easily convertible into the experienced¹²⁰ man-o'-war's-man of the twentieth century. The abandonment of¹³⁰ sails and the substitution of steam and electricity with the¹⁴⁰ countless improvements accompanying the change have created in

the war-ship¹⁵⁰ of the new Navy a demand for a mechanic-sailor¹⁶⁰—that is a man trained in the operation and¹⁷⁰ repair of fighting machinery, yet impregnated with the salt of¹⁸⁰ the sea. Ability to navigate and sail a ship was¹⁹⁰ the first requisite of an officer and seaman of²⁰⁰ the Old Navy; to-day they are engineers and mechanics first, and²¹⁰ sailors afterwards. A modern battleship from stem to stern²²⁰ is simply a huge fighting machine. It is propelled by²³⁰ machinery; its turrets, themselves machines, are operated by machinery; the²⁴⁰ guns are loaded and fired by machinery; the torpedoes, complicated²⁵⁰ engines, are sent on their careers of destruction by machinery;²⁶⁰ small boats and anchors are lowered and anchored by machinery,²⁷⁰ and water-tight compartments are opened and closed by machinery.²⁸⁰

Steam and electricity are the powers which move this terrible²⁹⁰ creature of man's destructive genius; and steam and electrical engineers³⁰⁰ are required to guide and supervise its operation. An officer's³¹⁰ duties, however, are not limited to the practical application of³²⁰ these sciences. He must also know how to navigate his³³⁰ ship and be able to care for the health and³⁴⁰ general well-being of the men under his command. Occasions³⁵⁰ arise when he must conduct negotiations for the settlement of³⁶⁰ important diplomatic questions, and he frequently represents the government at³⁷⁰ functions of international consequence. He rescues the ship-wrecked, gives³⁸⁰ assistance to the national merchant marine, and if called on,³⁹⁰ quells mutinies. He surveys dangerous coasts, makes deep-sea soundings⁴⁰⁰ for the double purpose of finding a suitable bed for⁴¹⁰ projected cables and charting the bottom of the ocean. He determines⁴²⁰ for navigators the latitude and longitude of doubtful points. He⁴³⁰ should have at least a rudimentary acquaintance with astronomy, and⁴⁴⁰ know something of chemistry. Because legal questions are sometimes⁴⁵⁰ raised by or referred to him, and because he serves⁴⁶⁰ at court-martials and administers punishment, he ought to be⁴⁷⁰ familiar with the principles of common law. Above all, he⁴⁸⁰ must be a man of quick decision and of nerve⁴⁹⁰ and of sound judgment, for as a commanding officer on⁵⁰⁰ a battleship, or a vessel of inferior class, he⁵¹⁰ should know in battle how to strike and to strike⁵²⁰ sure; in peace, how to determine an important question fitting⁵³⁰ the honor of the nation which is brought to him⁵⁴⁰ for immediate settlement.

These are the attainments of the ideal⁵⁵⁰ officer, but it does not follow that every member of⁵⁶⁰ the commissioned force of the Navy possesses them. At the⁵⁷⁰ same time, the preliminary education

given at the Naval Academy⁵⁸⁰ and the subsequent training in active professional life insure the⁵⁹⁰ development of an officer provided he can and will improve⁶⁰⁰ his opportunities there. It is the proud boast of the⁶¹⁰ American Navy that in its existence of more than a⁶²⁰ century, in but few instances has a man been found⁶³⁰ wanting when the occasion for him came. [637.

JUDGE GARY ON BUSINESS AND NATIONAL WARS

Not only is the world—especially the business world—awaking¹⁰ to the foolishness of wars between nations but to the²⁰ foolishness as well of employing the principles of warfare in³⁰ business. Judge Gary, chairman of the board of directors of⁴⁰ the U. S. Steel Corporation, believes that those principles are equally⁵⁰ abominable in both cases. He spoke recently before the American⁶⁰ Iron and Steel Institute, on the similarity of the results⁷⁰ of the European War and competitive warfare in business. He⁸⁰ said:

“The nation that wins will surely lose, although this⁹⁰ would seem at first blush a paradox. The enormous¹⁰⁰ cost and the long-continued suffering on the part of¹¹⁰ the survivors will not be fully covered by any success¹²⁰ or glory or indemnity. Before now every participant in the¹³⁰ contest must realize that it would have been better to¹⁴⁰ have settled, if possible, all the existing differences, real or¹⁵⁰ imaginary, on a basis approved by some competent and impartial¹⁶⁰ tribunal. The sums expended and to be expended by the¹⁷⁰ different nations would have greatly extended their opportunities for¹⁸⁰ success and happiness if wisely used for those purposes. Personally,¹⁹⁰ I believe in a positive and binding agreement between all²⁰⁰ the nations for the final settlement by arbitration of all²¹⁰ international disputes by a competent and impartial tribunal, and for²²⁰ the enforcement of decisions by the nations not personally involved²³⁰ in the question at issue. Such an agreement could be²⁴⁰ made, such a tribunal would be permanently established and such²⁵⁰ an enforcement made practical if the nations were so disposed.²⁶⁰ I hope the time will come, even though not in²⁷⁰ my time, when wars and rumors of wars will cease²⁸⁰ altogether.”

“All I have said applies forcibly to our business.²⁹⁰ We who are here to-day are engaged in competition; we³⁰⁰ are naturally selfish.

We are often inconsiderate and indifferent. In³¹⁰ representing the interests of those who place us in official³²⁰ position, we feel obligated to strive for success, and³³⁰ we go beyond reason or justice. As many of you³⁴⁰ have remarked at previous meetings, it was customary in the³⁵⁰ days gone by to harbor the same feelings and to³⁶⁰ pursue the same line of conduct in the iron and³⁷⁰ steel trade that have been exhibited in the European conflict.³⁸⁰ Business men struggle for revenge, or conquest, or suppression, or³⁹⁰ other reasons just as bad. The graves of concerns destroyed⁴⁰⁰ were numerous. This has lately been testified to in open⁴¹⁰ court by those who are familiar with the subject.

"To-day⁴²⁰ I congratulate you on your success in bringing about a⁴³⁰ new order of things in business. You have become well⁴⁴⁰ acquainted; you have confidence in each other; you believe what⁴⁵⁰ is told you; you recognize the interests of your neighbor;⁴⁶⁰ you are glad when he prospers and equally sorry when⁴⁷⁰ he fails of success. You have a better and clearer⁴⁸⁰ understanding of business obligations. You can faithfully represent your stock-⁴⁹⁰ holders, or the owners of your properties, and indulge in⁵⁰⁰ the keenest competition without being oppressive or unfair.

"And so⁵¹⁰ I trust that in all our deliberations we bear these⁵²⁰ principles in mind. Commercial warfare, which means destruction and oppression,⁵³⁰ should be as distasteful as the battles which kill and⁵⁴⁰ maim the soldiers, for they are the same in pecuniary⁵⁵⁰ results. They are injurious to all of those who are⁵⁶⁰ engaged and they seriously distress those who may be dependent⁵⁷⁰ upon the concerns which are eliminated. Without taking more time⁵⁸⁰ to further discuss these questions, I suggest that it is⁵⁹⁰ to the benefit and interest of all of us to⁶⁰⁰ have each one of those engaged in competition proportionately successful⁶¹⁰ with others; and that by all fair, honorable and proper⁶²⁰ means we should encourage these conditions."

"Communities succeed or fail⁶³⁰ together. Competitors in trade, producer and consumer, employer and employee, the⁶⁴⁰ private individual and the public—all secure the best⁶⁵⁰ results if they work together. The success of one on⁶⁶⁰ legitimate lines means the benefit of all, and the failure⁶⁷⁰ of one means loss to all."—"Current Opinion."

ORGANIZATION

BY ELBERT HUBBARD

America owes her proud place among the nations to the¹⁰ energy, sagacity and insight of her business men. Organization in²⁰ America, based on the science of mathematics and the law³⁰ of supply and demand, has given us our wealth. To⁴⁰ embarrass and legislate against organization, limiting it, checking it, thwarting⁵⁰ it, is to curtail production.

Supervision is necessary, but limitation,⁶⁰ never.

Most anti-trust laws are born of fallacious reasoning.⁷⁰ They are unscientific, being based on mistaken assumptions.

The mobs⁸⁰ that tore up the first railroads in England, as well⁹⁰ as the fine scorn of John Ruskin for the iron¹⁰⁰ horse, were the result of a belief that this newly¹¹⁰ discovered power was going to enslave the people. So they¹²⁰ wanted less power, not more.

A few always suffer from¹³⁰ an inability to adapt themselves to new conditions, but progress¹⁴⁰ is for the many, not for the few.

The occasional¹⁵⁰ misuse of a good thing is no excuse for making¹⁶⁰ war on the thing.

My father tells of a time¹⁷⁰ when he changed cars, seven times going from New York¹⁸⁰ to Chicago. The journey took three days and three nights.¹⁹⁰ And it would be the same now were it not²⁰⁰ for combination and organization.

Organization is the keynote of success.²¹⁰

In Russia corporations are heavily taxed and looked upon with²²⁰ grave suspicion. Production by modern methods is limited.

There is²³⁰ not a single millionaire in Russia, outside of the Czar²⁴⁰ and the grand dukes, and they do not count, since²⁵⁰ their business is consumption and waste, and not production.

There²⁶⁰ is not a millionaire merchant in Spain, Portugal or Italy.²⁷⁰ The genius of organization is lacking in Europe, save for²⁸⁰ purposes of war—purposes of destruction.

Our best talents in²⁹⁰ America are being used in the lines of creation, production,³⁰⁰ building and distribution.

That bright spot in history called the³¹⁰ "Age of Pericles" was simply a lull in the war³²⁰ spirit, when Greece turned her attention from war to art³³⁰ and beauty.

Through the genius of America's business men we³⁴⁰ will yet make

the "Age of Pericles" perpetual, and the³⁵⁰ glory that was Greece will manifest itself all over this³⁶⁰ continent, and finally all over the world. Energy, taking the³⁷⁰ form of human units, combines according to certain natural laws.³⁸⁰

Economics is as much under the domain of Nature as³⁹⁰ are the tides and movements of the planets. Ignorance of⁴⁰⁰ the laws of economics is the one thing that destroyed⁴¹⁰ the old civilizations and limits ours.

One hundred and fifty years⁴²⁰ ago, practically all manufacturing was done in the homes in⁴³⁰ the form of handicrafts.

The invention of the steam-engine⁴⁴⁰ removed factory. By the help of the machine one man⁴⁵⁰ can now do as much as eighty could one hundred⁴⁶⁰ fifty years ago.

We have twenty million workers in America,⁴⁷⁰ which are equal to the work of one billion six⁴⁸⁰ hundred million one hundred years ago. Here we find a⁴⁹⁰ vast increase in the production of wealth. To use this⁵⁰⁰ wealth for human good, and not pauperize the workers, is⁵¹⁰ the problem that confronts us.

To limit the production of⁵²⁰ wealth because some one misuses wealth would be on a⁵³⁰ par with limiting health because some one had laughed out⁵⁴⁰ loud in meeting. Don't be afraid that anyone is⁵⁵⁰ going to take his wealth with him when he dies.⁵⁶⁰ Also, don't be afraid that he can tie it up⁵⁷⁰ so it will not bless and benefit mankind. The unfit⁵⁸⁰ are always distributing it, and killing themselves in the process.⁵⁹⁰

Economics is an evolving science. We will never get to⁶⁰⁰ the end of it. Ideals attained cease to be ideals,⁶¹⁰ and the distant peaks beckon us on and on. Combinations⁶²⁰ that increase production should be encouraged, not forbidden. What this⁶³⁰ world needs is more wealth, not less.

The evil in⁶⁴⁰ the Trust is not in its organization, nor in its⁶⁵⁰ bigness, nor in its success. It is threefold: first, corruption⁶⁶⁰ of public officials to obtain special privileges denied to competitors;⁶⁷⁰ second, the consequent oppression of the competitor and the consumer;⁶⁸⁰ third, watering of stock and then extorting excessive profits to⁶⁹⁰ pay dividends on such stock.

These evils the law must⁷⁰⁰ cure without destroying coöperation, or discouraging enterprise, or impeding progress.⁷¹⁰

All intelligent progressives are working to this end.

[718.]

WAR DRAFT UPON THE WORLD'S CAPITAL SUPPLY

When the great European conflict finally ceases what will be¹⁰ the effect upon investment resources and the investment market? This²⁰ question is being keenly discussed in the financial district and³⁰ the more it is debated the more disposition there is⁴⁰ to take a cheerful view. When the terrific shock first⁵⁰ fell upon the markets only one thought was in people's⁶⁰ minds—the fearful cost in men and money, the enormous⁷⁰ capital waste. The first conclusion was that the end of⁸⁰ the war would be followed by a long period during⁹⁰ which capital would be scarce and credit tight, and that¹⁰⁰ the immense issues of new government securities necessary to be¹¹⁰ taken up would cause a wholesale displacement of older investments¹²⁰ throughout the world.

This pessimistic line of reasoning has now¹³⁰ been considerably modified. As the subject has been more carefully¹⁴⁰ considered, various offsets to the destruction wrought by the war¹⁵⁰ have assumed a constantly increasing importance. Against the huge draft¹⁶⁰ of the European struggle upon the world's capital supply must¹⁷⁰ be set three great agencies, present and prospective whereby it¹⁸⁰ will be sustained and eventually built up. First there are¹⁹⁰ the world-wide economies now being practised. All classes of²⁰⁰ people feel poorer, nearly everybody is spending less. This reduction²¹⁰ in expenses by individuals applies in equal degree but on²²⁰ a much larger scale to corporations. If we try to²³⁰ grasp what this widespread saving means already and what it²⁴⁰ will mean during the rest of the war period and²⁵⁰ long after hostilities have ceased, it is difficult to underrate²⁶⁰ its magnitude.

Secondly, with the great contest over, disarmament will²⁷⁰ begin. The huge sums taken each year from trade channels²⁸⁰ will be enormously reduced and there will be a vast²⁹⁰ transfer from unproductive to productive labor. How far the saving³⁰⁰ and recreation of capital through reduction of military and naval³¹⁰ expenditures will go toward balancing the war losses, is a³²⁰ futile inquiry when we do not know the duration of³³⁰ the war. But financial experts who have gone into the³⁴⁰ subject are convinced that unless the present struggle is prolonged³⁵⁰ beyond all ordinary calculations it would not take more than³⁶⁰ a few years saving under disarmament to pay for its³⁷⁰ entire cost.

There is a third factor more important, perhaps,³⁸⁰ than either of

the other two, which is bound to³⁹⁰ play a compensating part in the markets after the war⁴⁰⁰ is over. This is the release of vast sums long⁴¹⁰ hoarded through Europe by governments, banks, and individuals. For years⁴²⁰—since 1870, in fact—Europe has never ceased preparing for⁴³⁰ war. The growth of armaments has been the more open⁴⁴⁰ phase of these preparations, but on the financial side, although⁴⁵⁰ more secret, they have been just as persistent and extensive.⁴⁶⁰

Along with the government withdrawals has been an individual accumulation⁴⁷⁰ which in the aggregate is very large. It is credibly⁴⁸⁰ stated that French peasants ever since 1870, convinced that another⁴⁹⁰ great clash must come, have kept gold tucked away in⁵⁰⁰ their stockings. Within the last two years—that is, since⁵¹⁰ the Balkan outbreak—the fear of a general conflagration has⁵²⁰ been so keen that this hoarding by private capitalists small⁵³⁰ and large has been greatly stimulated. All over Europe it⁵⁴⁰ has gone on and has repeatedly been referred to as⁵⁵⁰ the most formidable depressing cause in the financial markets.⁵⁶⁰

To this impounding of gold supplies by the foreign governments⁵⁷⁰ and by private individuals must be added the excessive accumulations⁵⁸⁰ by the European banks. The banks of France and Germany,⁵⁹⁰ particularly within the last eighteen months, have never ceased their⁶⁰⁰ efforts to augment their specie holdings. As the result their⁶¹⁰ reserves have become something abnormal. What is true of the⁶²⁰ great central institutions at Paris and Berlin is true, only⁶³⁰ in less degree, of other foreign banks. Everywhere reserves have⁶⁴⁰ been piled up far in excess of the ordinary requirements⁶⁵⁰ of safety.

What then, is going to happen when the⁶⁶⁰ conflict is over and the world is assured, as it⁶⁷⁰ must be, of a permanent peace? The motive which for⁶⁸⁰ forty years has influenced financial Europe and led to an⁶⁹⁰ unabated hoarding of gold supplies will have ceased to be.⁷⁰⁰ The prolonged accumulation will give way to a sudden and⁷¹⁰ tremendous release of these golden stores. And when this happens⁷²⁰ it will be just like a new gold discovery.

THE SOCIALIZING VALUE OF FRATERNITY LIFE

Fraternities in colleges, like all things human, were born as¹⁰ infants; and at first developed the childish foibles of paraded²⁰ secrecy and snobbish exclusiveness. In our more progressive colleges this³⁰ childish stage has passed; affected secrecy and studied snobbishness have⁴⁰ given way to frank publicity and arduous responsibility. The grip,⁵⁰ the pin, the letters of mysterious meaning, to be sure,⁶⁰ remain as harmless relics, like the baby dresses and little⁷⁰ shoes the mother keeps fondly in the attic chest long⁸⁰ after her boy has grown to be a man.

In⁹⁰ colleges that are alert the fraternities have become homes, with¹⁰⁰ houses to care for, pay taxes on, and keep in¹¹⁰ repair; often with board and lodging to provide; with ideals¹²⁰ of character, standards of scholarship and traditions of service to¹³⁰ maintain, under the critical eyes of their graduate brothers and¹⁴⁰ their undergraduate rivals.

Responsibility and publicity are the two indispensable¹⁵⁰ guardians of fraternity life. The more they have to do,¹⁶⁰ and the more strictly they are held to corporate responsibility¹⁷⁰ for doing it, the more beneficial will they be both¹⁸⁰ to their members and to the community. In a college¹⁹⁰ where the responsibility and publicity of fraternities is well developed²⁰⁰ discipline appeals to the student not as individual merely, which²¹⁰ is an appeal too small and feeble, nor as a²²⁰ member of the college primarily, which is an appeal too²³⁰ vague and general, but as a member of the fraternity²⁴⁰ whose good standing his conduct helps or harms.

The average²⁵⁰ student will respond ten times as quickly and effectively to²⁶⁰ that appeal when sympathetically presented and effectively backed by the²⁷⁰ support of graduate and older undergraduate brothers as he will²⁸⁰ to either the smaller individual or the larger institutional appeal.²⁹⁰ To be a discredit or a drawback to his own³⁰⁰ group with which he is identified by its election and³¹⁰ his choice is an offense of which not one student³²⁰ in a hundred is willing to be guilty.

Publicity is³³⁰ as essential as responsibility, and a great stimulus to it.³⁴⁰ A college which seeks to make the most of it³⁵⁰ gives much more publicity to the rank of a fraternity³⁶⁰ than to that of the individuals who compose it. The³⁷⁰ relative contributions of the fraternities to the athletic, business, literary,³⁸⁰ musical and dramatic life

of the college likewise are known³⁹⁰ and read by the entire student body. No student or⁴⁰⁰ "delegation," as the group from the same class is called,⁴¹⁰ is willing to stand low in the esteem of prominent⁴²⁰ graduates of their fraternity. Hence the college officer needs to⁴³⁰ know not only the undergraduates, but also the influential graduates⁴⁴⁰ who are in each fraternity, and use such knowledge on⁴⁵⁰ every available occasion, by mail, over the telephone and face⁴⁶⁰ to face.

The necessity of "rushing" or "fishing" new men,⁴⁷⁰ where competition is sufficiently keen, is a great incentive to⁴⁸⁰ keeping fraternity standards high. But where all the students are⁴⁹⁰ in fraternities, or groups very similar to fraternities, a fraternity⁵⁰⁰ finds a reputation for low scholarship, feeble athletics, demoralized finances⁵¹⁰ or "sporty" living a very serious handicap.

In entering this⁵²⁰ lifelong alliance, far more indissoluble than marriage has come to⁵³⁰ be, freshmen are becoming increasingly wary of fatal defects in⁵⁴⁰ a fraternity; and rival fraternities are not slow to point⁵⁵⁰ out the defects in each other to freshmen they are⁵⁶⁰ seeking to pledge. Accordingly, to get the full benefit of⁵⁷⁰ competition between fraternities, it becomes the part of wisdom for⁵⁸⁰ a college which has fraternities at all to have enough⁵⁹⁰ of them, or of clubs like them, to include all⁶⁰⁰ the students in college.

With a little management, and a⁶¹⁰ sufficient subsidy to start the new organization when a new⁶²⁰ one is needed, it is possible to have all the⁶³⁰ students organized in groups of from twenty to forty-five,⁶⁴⁰ on a plane of equality, in such keen and wholesome⁶⁵⁰ rivalry that the strength and the weakness, the honor and⁶⁶⁰ the shame of every man in college is brought home⁶⁷⁰ as a help or a hindrance to the social group⁶⁸⁰ of which he is a member and for whose welfare⁶⁹⁰ and reputation he intensely cares.

[695.]

EARTHQUAKES

Earthquakes are produced by fractures and sudden heavings and subsidences¹⁰ in the elastic crust of the globe, from the pressure²⁰ of the liquid fire, vapors, and gases in its interior,³⁰ which there find vent, relieve the tension which the strata⁴⁰ acquire during their slow refrigeration, and restore equilibrium. But whether⁵⁰ the initial impulse be eruptive, or a sudden pressure upwards,⁶⁰ the shock orig-

inating in that point is propagated through the⁷⁰ elastic surface of the earth in a series of circular or⁸⁰ oval undulations, similar to those produced by dropping a stone⁹⁰ into a pool and like them they become broader and¹⁰⁰ lower as the distance increases, till they gradually subside; in¹¹⁰ this manner the shock travels through the land, becoming weaker¹²⁰ and weaker till it terminates. When the impulse begins in¹³⁰ the interior of a continent, the elastic wave is propagated¹⁴⁰ through the solid crust of the earth as well as¹⁵⁰ in sound through the air, and is transmitted from the¹⁶⁰ former to the ocean, where it is finally spent and¹⁷⁰ lost, or, if very powerful, is continued in the opposite¹⁸⁰ land. Almost all the earthquakes, however, have their origin in¹⁹⁰ the bed of the ocean, far from land, whence the²⁰⁰ shocks travel in undulations to the surrounding shores. No doubt²¹⁰ many of small intensity are imperceptible; it is only the²²⁰ violent efforts of the internal forces that can overcome the²³⁰ pressure of the ocean's bed, and that of the superincumbent²⁴⁰ water. The internal pressure is supposed to find relief most²⁵⁰ readily in a belt of great breadth that surrounds the²⁶⁰ land at a considerable distance from the coast, and, being²⁷⁰ formed of its debris, the internal temperature is in a²⁸⁰ perpetual state of fluctuation, which would seem to give rise²⁹⁰ to sudden flexures and submarine eruptions. When the original impulse³⁰⁰ is a fracture or eruption of lava in the bed³¹⁰ of the deep ocean, two kinds of waves or undulations are³²⁰ produced and propagated simultaneously—one through the bed of the³³⁰ ocean, which is the true earthquake shock; and coincident with this³⁴⁰ a wave is formed and propagated on the surface of³⁵⁰ the ocean, which rolls to the shore and reaches it³⁶⁰ in time to complete the destruction long after the shock³⁷⁰ or wave through the solid ocean-bed has arrived and³⁸⁰ spent itself on land. The height to which the surface³⁹⁰ of the ground is elevated, or the vertical height of⁴⁰⁰ the shock-wave, varies from one inch to two or⁴¹⁰ three feet. This earth-wave, on passing under deep water,⁴²⁰ is imperceptible, but when it comes to soundings it carries⁴³⁰ with it to the land a long flat aqueous wave,⁴⁴⁰ on arriving at the beach the water drops in⁴⁵⁰ arrear from the superior velocity of the shock, so that⁴⁶⁰ at that moment the sea seems to recede before the⁴⁷⁰ great ocean-wave arrives. It is the small forced waves⁴⁸⁰ that give the shock to ships, and not the great⁴⁹⁰ wave; when ships are struck in very deep water,⁵⁰⁰ the center of disturbance is either immediately under, or very⁵¹⁰ nearly under, the vessel. Three other series of undulations are⁵²⁰ formed simultaneously with the preceding, by which the sound of⁵³⁰ the explosion is conveyed through the earth, the

ocean, and⁵⁴⁰ the air, with different velocities. That through the earth travels⁵⁵⁰ at the rate of from 7,000 to 10,000 feet in⁵⁶⁰ a second in hard rock, and somewhat less in looser⁵⁷⁰ materials and arrives at the coast a short time before,⁵⁸⁰ or at the same moment with the shock, and produces⁵⁹⁰ the hollow sounds that are the harbingers of ruin; then⁶⁰⁰ follows a continuous succession of sounds, like the rolling of⁶¹⁰ distant thunder, formed, first by the wave that is propagated⁶²⁰ through the water of the sea, which travels at the⁶³⁰ rate of 4,700 feet in a second; and lastly, by⁶⁴⁰ that passing through the air, which only takes place when⁶⁵⁰ the origin of the earthquake is a submarine explosion, and⁶⁶⁰ travels with a velocity of 1,123 feet in a second.⁶⁷⁰ The rolling sounds precede the arrival of the great wave⁶⁸⁰ on the coasts, and are continued after the terrific catastrophe⁶⁹⁰ when the eruption is extensive. When there is a succession⁷⁰⁰ of shocks all the phenomena are reproduced. During earthquakes, dislocations⁷¹⁰ of strata take place, the course of rivers is changed,⁷²⁰ and in some instances they have been permanently dried up,⁷³⁰ rocks are hurled down, masses raised up, and the configuration⁷⁴⁰ of the country altered; but if there be no fracture⁷⁵⁰ at the point of original impulse, there will be no⁷⁶⁰ noise. [761.

SOMERVILLE'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

PUBLIC EDUCATION

BY MARTIN H. GLYNN, EX-GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Education, as we know it, is under obligations to many¹⁰ men and many influences, but there is no single factor²⁰ to which education owes a greater debt than it does³⁰ to religion. The shrine and the schoolhouse have never been⁴⁰ very far apart at any stage of the world's progress.⁵⁰

For those more fortunate in this world's goods, who do⁶⁰ not need to turn to the State for education, or⁷⁰ for those who received their training in denominational or charitable⁸⁰ schools, the public school may not mean the beginning and⁹⁰ the end of education. But to the millions who have¹⁰⁰ found it the only place where they could slake their¹¹⁰ thirst for knowledge, the "Little Red Schoolhouse" is a sacred¹²⁰ temple that no man dare profane.

Within its friendly walls¹³⁰ a message of hope and inspiration has

been brought to¹⁴⁰ the American boy. There he has learned that no task¹⁵⁰ is too hard for him to attempt, no height too¹⁶⁰ lofty for him to scale. There he has found the¹⁷⁰ universal key that unlocks all the mysteries of science and¹⁸⁰ of art, the magic key of study. And beyond all¹⁹⁰ the reading, all the writing, all the arithmetic, the American²⁰⁰ boy has learned the American's first lesson, the lesson of²¹⁰ equality and equal opportunity.

There are no favorites in "The²²⁰ Little Red Schoolhouse." The son of the banker and the²³⁰ son of the mechanic meet there upon a common footing.²⁴⁰ Each school is a miniature republic where industry and ability²⁵⁰ are the only roads to favor and success. Every boy²⁶⁰ who has fought and laughed his way through "The Little²⁷⁰ Red Schoolhouse" knows that all class distinctions are artificial and²⁸⁰ that merit is the measure of the man. Whatever else²⁹⁰ they do, the schools of America produce real Americans fit³⁰⁰ for the duties and the responsibilities of American citizenship.

I³¹⁰ know whereof I speak when I talk of the public³²⁰ schools. It was in one of this State's public schools³³⁰ that I learned to read and write. It was in³⁴⁰ a public school that I discovered the glorious world where³⁵⁰ the greatest men of all ages live and talk—the³⁶⁰ world of books; and I would be ingrate and recreant³⁷⁰ if I let this occasion slip without humbly acknowledging some³⁸⁰ part of the debt I owe the free schools of³⁹⁰ my State.

I know the public schools, and, because I⁴⁰⁰ know them, I refuse to be disturbed by those who⁴¹⁰ seek, from time to time, to alarm the nation with⁴²⁰ gloomy forebodings and dire predictions. For when they tell us⁴³⁰ that danger threatens the institutions of the Republic, when they⁴⁴⁰ warn us that the ship of state is drifting into⁴⁵⁰ perilous waters, when the cynic grows faint-hearted and the⁴⁶⁰ credulous becomes discouraged, I hear the bells ringing from ten⁴⁷⁰ thousand public schools and my heart grows warm again.

I⁴⁸⁰ see twenty million children marching into the schools that dot⁴⁹⁰ the hills and valleys from Maine to Mexico. I watch⁵⁰⁰ them conning their readers and thumbing their histories. I see⁵¹⁰ them being molded into American citizens and I know that⁵²⁰ America can make no mistake which American citizens cannot rectify.⁵³⁰

It is a great task, Doctor Finley, a noble duty,⁵⁴⁰ with which the State of New York charges you to-day.⁵⁵⁰ You are being placed at the head of the⁵⁶⁰ schools in the greatest State of the Union. New York⁵⁷⁰ is giving into your keeping the eager minds of its⁵⁸⁰ children; it is intrusting you with the care of its⁵⁹⁰ future citizens.

May all good fortune attend you in your⁶⁰⁰ task. May you find on every hand the support and⁶¹⁰ encouragement that your solemn duty deserves. And may all who⁶²⁰ serve under you remember that the real temple of the⁶³⁰ State's liberties is not the Capitol, where the State's laws⁶⁴⁰ are made, not the Courts, where the State's laws are⁶⁵⁰ interpreted and enforced, but rather this beautiful building in which⁶⁶⁰ we are gathered, from which the truths that underlie all⁶⁷⁰ law and all discipline will be carried to the future⁶⁸⁰ citizens who must obey and defend those laws.

Our hopes,⁶⁹⁰ our aspirations and our prayers accompany you as you enter⁷⁰⁰ upon your labors, and, with confidence and pride, we salute⁷¹⁰ you, caretaker of our liberties, guardian of our children, keeper⁷²⁰ of the pathway to our stars. [726.

QUARANTINE DEFENSE: A PHASE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

BY C. H. LAVINDER

In a wide sense quarantine may be included in the¹⁰ great field of preventive medicine, of which we hear so²⁰ much these days. It seeks to prevent disease by excluding³⁰ it. Among all preventive measures, it is perhaps the oldest⁴⁰ as it is certainly the most natural.

The practice of⁵⁰ quarantine in some form runs through the history of mankind.⁶⁰ Provisions of this character are mentioned in the Mosaic law;⁷⁰ and in our own time, communities, under the dread of⁸⁰ epidemics, have been known to take the law into their⁹⁰ own hands and to enforce quarantines of the harshest character.¹⁰⁰ The word itself originates from the Italian word, *quarantina*, or¹¹⁰ "forty," forty days being the period of detention imposed on¹²⁰ certain vessels by the great maritime republic of Venice in¹³⁰ the latter part of the Middle Ages.

Among the quarantine¹⁴⁰ procedures now in use perhaps the most important are the¹⁵⁰ restrictions placed around our borders and frontiers. This country, in¹⁶⁰ common with most others, considers it essential to adopt measures¹⁷⁰ to prevent the introduction within its borders of certain communicable¹⁸⁰ diseases, and so there has originated our system of quarantine¹⁹⁰ defense against exotic disease.

Situated as we are, this means²⁰⁰ largely a maritime quarantine,

since our long coast line is of²¹⁰ far more importance in this connection, than our northern and²²⁰ southern frontiers.

This quarantine defense is now considered a function²³⁰ of the national government, but this has not always been²⁴⁰ so. The assumption of such powers by the national government,²⁵⁰ like so many other powers and duties under national control,²⁶⁰ has been reached through a slow process of evolution, which²⁷⁰ is even yet not entirely complete. In the early days²⁸⁰ of this country, quarantine powers were lodged with the ports²⁹⁰ or states—that is, they were entirely local. Settlements were³⁰⁰ small and scattered, and means of communication were slow. But³¹⁰ as growth and development took place, people multiplied, business grew,³²⁰ and means of transportation and communication increased, it was recognized³³⁰ that quarantine measures affected not only a particular port or³⁴⁰ place, but involved the interests of all. For disease introduced³⁵⁰ at one port might ultimately become very widespread.

There were,³⁶⁰ moreover, other considerations; such, for example, as the possibility that³⁷⁰ one port might seek material or business advantages at the³⁸⁰ cost of others by imposing lax quarantine restrictions, to invite³⁹⁰ trade.

These and other considerations provoked discussion and legislation of⁴⁰⁰ one kind or another, all of which finally culminated in⁴¹⁰ an act of Congress (approved February 15, 1893) which created⁴²⁰ a national quarantine establishment and placed all such duties and⁴³⁰ powers in the hands of the Public Health Service, then⁴⁴⁰ the Marine Hospital Service.

Since this act, some other less⁴⁵⁰ important legislation has from time to time been enacted, largely⁴⁶⁰ for the purpose of modifying or supplementing the original act.⁴⁷⁰ One amendment relates to vessels plying between our own ports⁴⁸⁰ and nearby foreign ports on our frontiers, and releases them⁴⁹⁰ from all quarantine restrictions except under unusual conditions. This relieves⁵⁰⁰ us of many useless and expensive restrictions between our neighbors,⁵¹⁰ and allows the extensive shipping on our Great Lakes, for⁵²⁰ example, between American and Canadian ports, to go on, under⁵³⁰ normal conditions, unhindered.

Thus is exemplified the keynote of quarantine⁵⁴⁰ defense—a minimum of restriction with a maximum of safety.⁵⁵⁰ The idea is to avoid all useless and unreasonable restrictions⁵⁶⁰—indeed, to expedite in every possible way the great and⁵⁷⁰ important business of the merchant marine, as long as it⁵⁸⁰ may be done with safety to our own country.

Under⁵⁹⁰ the law mentioned above and by authority of the secretary⁶⁰⁰ of the treasury, the surgeon-general of the Public Health⁶¹⁰ Service appointed a board of officers to draw up regulations⁶²⁰ for carrying into effect the national quarantine law; and under⁶³⁰ these regulations, modified from time to time as required, the⁶⁴⁰ law is now administered. [644.

FROM "THE SURVEY"

ARE WE PREPARED FOR THE PANAMA CANAL?

BY JOHN BARRETT

It is necessary that the South, and, in fact, the¹⁰ entire country, should realize without delay certain plain facts about²⁰ the Panama Canal.

There is real danger that in our³⁰ rejoicing over its early completion and in our excusable pride⁴⁰ over the great engineering achievement, we shall overlook doing the⁵⁰ practical things upon which the successful use of the canal⁶⁰ depends.

There is equal danger that we are doing impractical⁷⁰ things which will seriously handicap its value to us.

I⁸⁰ am not an alarmist, but telling the truth when I⁹⁰ say there is going to be widespread disappointment throughout the¹⁰⁰ country at our slowness in realizing the large, appreciable and¹¹⁰ immediate benefits from the canal.

A wail of protest will¹²⁰ surely go up from the country within a year or¹³⁰ two after the canal is opened to trade that the¹⁴⁰ harbors of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are not filled¹⁵⁰ with shipping and that the manufacturing plants of the country¹⁶⁰ are not overwhelmed with the orders which are expected as¹⁷⁰ a result of its construction.

There is no use denying¹⁸⁰ these possible canal conditions which the country may meet. It¹⁹⁰ may not be a popular thing for me to say²⁰⁰ this; but I am forced to tell the truth as²¹⁰ I see it in order to awaken that attitude of²²⁰ the people and that action of our Government which can²³⁰ change absolutely this prospective but unfortunate situation.

In the first²⁴⁰ place, the canal tolls at \$1.25 a net ton are²⁵⁰ undoubtedly too high. This should be placed at the lowest²⁶⁰ figure permitted

by Congress—75 cents a ton. Only by²⁷⁰ the use of the latter figure can we get the²⁸⁰ greatest use of the canal in the shortest possible time²⁹⁰ after it is opened. One dollar and twenty-five cents a³⁰⁰ ton means speculation as to possibilities and hesitation as to³¹⁰ large shipping preparations for the use of the canal. Seventy-five³²⁰ cents a ton would mean that every possible utilization would³³⁰ be made of it without delay.

While it is perfectly³⁴⁰ just to charge a reasonable toll to pay operating expenses,³⁵⁰ it is inconsistent with our national policy, as shown in³⁶⁰ the operation of our post-offices and public buildings, to³⁷⁰ charge a toll to cover the interest on the investment.³⁸⁰ If we operated our post-office service on the principle³⁹⁰ of making the postage pay for the interest on the⁴⁰⁰ billions of dollars invested in post-office buildings, we would⁴¹⁰ be obliged to charge 5 cents for every letter and⁴²⁰ triple the present rate for second-class matter.

In the⁴³⁰ second place, there is very little organized or individual preparation⁴⁴⁰ for the Panama Canal among great commercial organizations and manufacturing⁴⁵⁰ interests of the United States. They are not studying the⁴⁶⁰ markets of the countries reached through the canal as are⁴⁷⁰ the corresponding interests of Europe. There are a score of⁴⁸⁰ agents of European chambers of commerce and of European manufacturing⁴⁹⁰ and importing houses studying the markets of South America and⁵⁰⁰ the Pacific Ocean where there is one from the corresponding⁵¹⁰ interests of the United States.

In the third place, there⁵²⁰ is altogether too small preparation for the canal in the⁵³⁰ form of the building of vessels to fly the American⁵⁴⁰ flag. A few are being constructed, but even these are⁵⁵⁰ paltry in number compared to the preparations of the European⁵⁶⁰ and Japanese shipyards and shipping companies.

In the fourth place,⁵⁷⁰ in discussing the development of trade through the canal, we⁵⁸⁰ are considering it too much from a selfish standpoint. We⁵⁹⁰ are thinking only of our export trade or of what⁶⁰⁰ we will sell, and not enough of our import trade⁶¹⁰ or what we will buy. Exchange of products is the⁶²⁰ life of commerce. We must consider what markets we can⁶³⁰ provide for the products of the countries reached through the⁶⁴⁰ canal, as well as what we can sell to them.⁶⁵⁰

Finally, our commercial, civic, literary and educational organizations and institutions,⁶⁶⁰ from chambers of commerce and universities down to boys' clubs⁶⁷⁰ and preparatory schools, should take up the study of the⁶⁸⁰ Panama Canal and what it means not only to our⁶⁹⁰ trade, but to our influence among the nations. Only in⁷⁰⁰ this way

can we inaugurate and develop a real Panama⁷¹⁰ Canal movement which will enable us to realize large benefits⁷²⁰ from the canal in the shortest possible time. [728.

CENSORING CABLE MESSAGES DURING EUROPEAN WAR

Never within the memory of cable operators now living has¹⁰ there been anything like the rigid censorship over cables that²⁰ is now exercised by all the nations and, of necessity,³⁰ by the cable companies themselves. No cipher or code messages⁴⁰ are accepted by the companies to any of the nations⁵⁰ now engaged in war. No "mystery" or code messages are⁶⁰ accepted to any European countries, for the simple reason that⁷⁰ at present to reach almost any section of the European⁸⁰ Continent they would have to go through a British or⁹⁰ French station, and there they would be held up.

War¹⁰⁰ time is, in the rulings of war generals, no time¹¹⁰ for secret messages. During ordinary times many of the financial,¹²⁰ importing, exporting and industrial corporations do practically all their cabling¹³⁰ in cipher. This means tens of thousands of dollars saved¹⁴⁰ annually to many big houses.

In peaceful times these "mystery"¹⁵⁰ phrases are not regarded as sinister and are accepted. But¹⁶⁰ now the most important message, with a vital bearing on¹⁷⁰ the great conflict now raging throughout Europe, might be flashed¹⁸⁰ over the cable as a simple business communication, and so¹⁹⁰ the companies have posted this order in all stations:

"Cables²⁰⁰ whose meanings are not obvious are liable to suppression without²¹⁰ notice or recourse."

Which means that if there is the²²⁰ slightest suspicion in the mind of the cable manager, or²³⁰ later, the censor, that a message has a double meaning²⁴⁰ or might bear secret information to a warring nation, or²⁵⁰ if it is in any way objectionable in the estimation²⁶⁰ of the cable company or the censors, it is passed²⁷⁰ along, payment for it having been made, and somewhere along²⁸⁰ the line it is "spiked" and never sees the light²⁹⁰ again.

The rules are the same everywhere. The censors understand³⁰⁰ them and are inflexible. The governments now fighting do not³¹⁰ want anything printed that might inflame adverse public sentiment

in³²⁰ their own countries, cause uneasiness among sympathizers in friendly and³³⁰ peaceful nations, shed light upon the movements of troops or³⁴⁰ battleships or give the slightest clew to the enemy.³⁵⁰

The cable companies are presumed to have a sentimental loyalty³⁶⁰ to their countries, but this is not regarded as sufficiently³⁷⁰ profound to keep them from taking business, and so³⁸⁰ the governments step in and merely take full charge of³⁹⁰ the cables. The companies have no redress. In times of⁴⁰⁰ war the individual or the business house is the abject⁴¹⁰ creature of the government. His private property may be seized;⁴²⁰ his personal actions regulated or restrained; he may be thrown⁴³⁰ into jail and he has no redress except the courts,⁴⁴⁰ which presumably would defer all action until hostilities were ended.⁴⁵⁰

The censor, who is either an army or an interior⁴⁶⁰ department official and as heartless—from a business point of⁴⁷⁰ view—and as keen-sighted as it is possible to⁴⁸⁰ be, looks over the despatches, which must be written out,⁴⁹⁰ of course, in full, and crosses out anything that he⁵⁰⁰ thinks would be detrimental to his government if published either⁵¹⁰ in America or elsewhere. It is possible they cross out⁵²⁰ things which they think might reflect glory upon the countries⁵³⁰ with which they are at war. There is no evidence,⁵⁴⁰ however, that they have done this.

The theory that despatches⁵⁵⁰ are “colored” is without justification. Governments at war have no⁵⁶⁰ hesitancy in suppressing cables. They announce their intention to do⁵⁷⁰ so. But they never interpolate. They never change the meaning.⁵⁸⁰ It often happens that they eliminate so much from⁵⁹⁰ some news despatches that it is very difficult for the⁶⁰⁰ recipients to interpret the meaning of what is left, but⁶¹⁰ there is no wanton misrepresentation, even, it is always assumed,⁶²⁰ when the strife is bitterest, and public sentiment and publicity⁶³⁰ become vital factors in a great struggle.

No doubt throughout⁶⁴⁰ the war there will be criticism of newspapers here and⁶⁵⁰ abroad by statesmen who see bias or prejudice in published⁶⁶⁰ reports. But it is a fair assumption that newspapers in America⁶⁷⁰ are moved by the one desire to publish the news⁶⁸⁰ without color and without wishing to hurt or help anyone⁶⁹⁰ engaged in the strife. Whatever false impressions may be created⁷⁰⁰ will, it may be safely assumed, be due to the⁷¹⁰ action of governments themselves and not to the newspapers who⁷²⁰ print the news as they get it. [727.

CALIFORNIA AND THE ALIEN LAND QUESTION

Gov. Johnson's statement says in part: "The suggestion of the¹⁰ President that the Secretary of State visit California for conferences²⁰ on the pending land bills was at once accepted by³⁰ both houses of the Legislature and by the Governor, and⁴⁰ we will be glad to welcome Mr. Bryan.

"While the⁵⁰ Legislature very properly maintained the right of the State to⁶⁰ legislate on a matter clearly within its jurisdiction, I am⁷⁰ sure there is no disposition to encroach on the international⁸⁰ function of the Federal Government, or justly to wound the⁹⁰ sensibilities of any nation. My protest has been against the¹⁰⁰ discrimination to which California has been subjected in the assumption¹¹⁰ that action which has been accepted without demur when taken¹²⁰ by other States and by the nation, is offensive if¹³⁰ even discussed by California.

"I am not predicting the California¹⁴⁰ Legislature will take any action on this subject, nor, if¹⁵⁰ it does, forecasting the terms of any law which may¹⁶⁰ be enacted.

"I am merely defending the right of California¹⁷⁰ to consider, and if its legislators deem advisable, to enact¹⁸⁰ a law which is clearly within both its legal power¹⁹⁰ and its moral right.

"Much has been said of the²⁰⁰ dignity of Japan. We would not willingly affront the dignity²¹⁰ of Japan, nor offend its pride. But what shall be²²⁰ said of the proposition that a great State, itself an²³⁰ empire of possibilities greater than those of most nations, shall²⁴⁰ be halted from the mere consideration of a legislative act,²⁵⁰ admittedly within its jurisdiction, by the protest of a foreign²⁶⁰ power which has itself enacted even more stringent regulations on²⁷⁰ the subject? What of the dignity of California?

"Admittedly, California²⁸⁰ has a right to pass an alien land bill. No²⁹⁰ one suggests that such a bill should in terms describe³⁰⁰ the Japanese. It has been suggested that such a law³¹⁰ in California shall follow the distinctions which are already an³²⁰ unprotested part of the law and policy of the United³³⁰ States.

"The United States has determined who are eligible to³⁴⁰ citizenship. The nation has solemnly decreed that certain races, among³⁵⁰ whom are the Japanese, are not eligible to citizenship.

"The³⁶⁰ line has been drawn not by California, but by the³⁷⁰ United States. Discrimination, if it ever occurred, came and went³⁸⁰ when

the nation declared who were and who were not³⁹⁰ eligible to citizenship. If California continues the line marked out⁴⁰⁰ by the Federal Government, the United States and not California⁴¹⁰ should be accused of discrimination.

"The Constitution of California since⁴²⁰ 1879 has said that 'the presence of foreigners ineligible to⁴³⁰ become citizens is declared to be dangerous to the well being⁴⁴⁰ of the State, and the Legislature shall discourage their immigration⁴⁵⁰ by all means in its power.' The Alien Land Law⁴⁶⁰ of the State of Washington provides that 'any alien, except⁴⁷⁰ such as by the laws of the United States are⁴⁸⁰ incapable of becoming citizens of the United States, may acquire⁴⁹⁰ and hold land,' etc. The State of Arizona in 1912⁵⁰⁰ enacted that 'no person not eligible to become a citizen⁵¹⁰ of the United States shall acquire title to any land⁵²⁰ or real property,' etc.

"No protest was made against this⁵³⁰ policy of the laws of the United States nor against⁵⁴⁰ its adoption into the laws of Washington and Arizona. If⁵⁵⁰ the Legislature of California were to determine on similar action⁵⁶⁰ it would be merely following the declaration of our constitution,⁵⁷⁰ the policy of the United States Government and the precedents⁵⁸⁰ of at least two states.

"We protest, while we are⁵⁹⁰ merely debating similar laws, against having trained upon us not⁶⁰⁰ only the verbal batteries of Japan, but those of our⁶¹⁰ own country. The position that we occupy at this moment⁶²⁰ is not pleasant to contemplate. Calmly and dispassionately we are⁶³⁰ discussing a law admittedly within our province to enact. Objection⁶⁴⁰ is made by Japan and forthwith it is demanded that⁶⁵⁰ we cease even discussion, and upon us, if we do⁶⁶⁰ not cease calm and dispassionate consideration of that which is⁶⁷⁰ desired by a great portion of our people, and which⁶⁸⁰ we have the legal and moral right to do, is⁶⁹⁰ placed the odium of bringing possible financial disaster and even⁷⁰⁰ worse on our nation. What a position for a great⁷¹⁰ State and a great people!

"This question in all its⁷²⁰ various forms is an old and familiar one. The only⁷³⁰ new thing about it is the hysteria which it seems⁷⁴⁰ to arouse when California is the place in which it⁷⁵⁰ comes up.

"My protest has been and is against this⁷⁶⁰ discrimination. This State will not willingly do anything to which⁷⁷⁰ there could be just objection, national or international. But it⁷⁸⁰ does resist being singled out on matters which pass unprotested⁷⁹⁰ when they happen elsewhere."

RAILWAY RATES DECISION

The long-expected decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on¹⁰ the application of the eastern railroads for an advance in²⁰ rates was finally handed down last month. The delay in³⁰ rendering the decision has been held accountable in some quarters⁴⁰ for the current depression in business, and a favorable decision⁵⁰ has been hoped for to relieve the low state of⁶⁰ mind of business men. But it has eventually arrived at⁷⁰ a time when its effect is almost negligible. The Interstate⁸⁰ Commerce Commission asserts that the decision is not of the⁹⁰ gravity generally ascribed to it. It is certain that it¹⁰⁰ could not bring about any pronounced change in business conditions¹¹⁰ excepting so far as the business troubles are due to¹²⁰ loss of confidence on the part of business men in¹³⁰ the justice of the treatment of railroads and other public¹⁴⁰ service companies. If present business depression continues, with the consequent¹⁵⁰ lack of traffic for the railroads, moderate advances in railroad¹⁶⁰ rates could not by any possibility compensate the railroads for¹⁷⁰ their lack of tonnage. Consequently the somewhat disappointing character of¹⁸⁰ the decision may be expected to have very much less¹⁹⁰ effect upon the immediate future of business than the prospect²⁰⁰ of abundant crops. The grounds upon which the railroads asked²¹⁰ for rate increases averaging about 5 per cent. are summarized²²⁰ by the Interstate Commerce Commission as follows:

“(A) That the rate²³⁰ of return in net operating income upon the property investment²⁴⁰ is declining.

“(B) That the principal cause of this decline is²⁵⁰ a steady and constant increase in operating expenses, due to²⁶⁰ matters of a continuing character, such as wage increases, legislative²⁷⁰ requirements, and the necessity of maintaining a higher standard of²⁸⁰ track, equipment, and facilities generally.

“(C) That the return upon money²⁹⁰ invested in railway facilities since 1903 has been utterly inadequate,³⁰⁰ and that no return at all has been received upon³¹⁰ the money so invested since 1910.

“(D) That the effect of³²⁰ these things is so to impair the credit of the³³⁰ railroad companies as seriously to check the normal construction and³⁴⁰ development of railway facilities which are required to meet the³⁵⁰ public demands.”

In a case such as this one, the³⁶⁰ part of the Interstate Commerce

Commission is primarily that of³⁷⁰ judicial consideration of the conflicting interests of the railroads and³⁸⁰ the public. The attitude of the commission is stated as³⁹⁰ follows:

“The public owes to the private owners of these⁴⁰⁰ properties, when well located and managed, the full opportunity to⁴¹⁰ earn a fair return on the investment; and the carriers⁴²⁰ owe to the public an efficient service at reasonable rates.⁴³⁰ This fundamental doctrine has been recognized by the commission in⁴⁴⁰ the performance of its duties. The proceeding before us may⁴⁵⁰ therefore be described as, in some sense, a controversy⁴⁶⁰ between the consuming public, which pays the rates, and the⁴⁷⁰ investor, who furnishes the facilities for moving the freight; and⁴⁸⁰ our duty is to ascertain from the record before us⁴⁹⁰ what are their respective rights.”

In this statement the phrase⁵⁰⁰ “well located and managed” stands out as of prime importance.⁵¹⁰ Granting the contention of the railroads that their expenses have⁵²⁰ increased in excess of their revenue, it is necessary for⁵³⁰ the commission to determine whether such increase in expense is⁵⁴⁰ due to inefficiencies of management on the part of the⁵⁵⁰ railroad or to conditions beyond the control of the railroad.⁵⁶⁰ The settlement of the case consequently presupposes to a certain⁵⁷⁰ extent an investigation of the efficiency of the railroads. This⁵⁸⁰ is, of course, a monumental task and has been responsible⁵⁹⁰ for the long delay in issuing the decision of the⁶⁰⁰ commission. The rate increases asked for on the railroads were⁶¹⁰ estimated to yield in revenue about \$50,000,000 annually. The increases⁶²⁰ granted by the commission are variously estimated to yield from⁶³⁰ nine to sixteen millions of dollars per year. The commission⁶⁴⁰ believes that through economies suggested the railroads can realize an⁶⁵⁰ annual increase of earnings amounting to about \$40,000,000. The extent⁶⁶⁰ to which this amount can be increased is indefinite and⁶⁷⁰ any estimate of the exact amount so realized is little⁶⁸⁰ more than a guess. The railroads claim that many of⁶⁹⁰ these suggested economies are matters with which the railroads have⁷⁰⁰ been vitally concerned for years and in which they cannot⁷¹⁰ be expected to show much better results.

The increases allowed⁷²⁰ the railways are mainly in Central Traffic territory lying between⁷³⁰ Buffalo and Pittsburgh on the east and Chicago and St. Louis⁷⁴⁰ on the west, and the Ohio River and Great Lakes⁷⁵⁰ on the south and north. In this territory the commission⁷⁶⁰ allowed nearly all of the rate increases asked. Both the⁷⁷⁰ railroads and the commission agree, however, that the existing rates⁷⁸⁰ in this

territory are unsatisfactory because they are unscientific and⁷⁹⁰ illogical, and that a thorough revision of all rates based⁸⁰⁰ on scientific principles is essential to the prosperity of the⁸¹⁰ railroads. [811.

THE TEACHER'S IDEAL

BY WILLIAM JAMES

You perceive now what your general or abstract duty is¹⁰ as teachers. Although you have to generate in your pupils²⁰ a large stock of ideas, any one of which may³⁰ be inhibitory, yet you must also see to it that⁴⁰ no habitual hesitancy or paralysis of the will ensues, and⁵⁰ that the pupil still retains his power of vigorous action.⁶⁰ Psychology can state your problem in these terms, but you⁷⁰ see how impotent she is to furnish the elements of⁸⁰ its practical solution. When all is said and done and⁹⁰ your best efforts are made, it will probably remain true¹⁰⁰ that the result will depend more on a certain native¹¹⁰ tone or temper in the pupil's psychological constitution than on¹²⁰ anything else. Some persons appear to have a naturally poor¹³⁰ focalization of the field of consciousness; and in such persons¹⁴⁰ actions hang slack, and inhibitions seem to exert peculiarly easy¹⁵⁰ sway.

But let us now close in a little more¹⁶⁰ closely on this matter of the education of the will.¹⁷⁰ Your task is to build up a character in your¹⁸⁰ pupils; and a character, as I have so often said,¹⁹⁰ consists in an organized set of habits of reaction. Now²⁰⁰ of what do such habits of reaction themselves consist? They²¹⁰ consist of tendencies to act characteristically when certain ideas possess²²⁰ us, and to refrain characteristically when possessed by other ideas.²³⁰

Our volitional habits depend, then, first, on what the stock²⁴⁰ of ideas is which we have; and, second, on the²⁵⁰ habitual coupling of the several ideas with action or inaction²⁶⁰ respectively. How is it when an alternative is presented to²⁷⁰ you for choice, and you are uncertain what you ought to²⁸⁰ do, you first hesitate, and then you deliberate? And in²⁹⁰ what does your deliberation consist? It consists in trying to³⁰⁰ apperceive the case successively by a number of different ideas,³¹⁰ which seem to fit in more or less, until at³²⁰ last you hit on one which seems to fit it³³⁰ exactly. If that be an idea which is a customary³⁴⁰ forerunner of action in you, which enters into one of³⁵⁰

your maxims of positive behavior, your hesitation ceases, and you³⁸⁰ act immediately. If, on the other hand, it be an³⁷⁰ idea which carries inaction as its habitual result, if it³⁸⁰ ally itself with prohibition, then you unhesitatingly refrain. The problem³⁹⁰ is, you see, to find the right idea or conception⁴⁰⁰ for the case. This search for the right conception may⁴¹⁰ take days or weeks.

I spoke as if the action⁴²⁰ were easy when the conception is once found. Often it⁴³⁰ is so, but it may be otherwise; and, when it⁴⁴⁰ is otherwise we find ourselves at the very center of⁴⁵⁰ a moral situation, into which I should now like you⁴⁶⁰ to look with me a little nearer.

The proper conception,⁴⁷⁰ the true head of classification, may be hard to attain,⁴⁸⁰ or it may be one with which we have contracted⁴⁹⁰ no settled habits of action. Or, again, the action to⁵⁰⁰ which it would prompt may be dangerous and difficult; or⁵¹⁰ else inaction may appear deadly cold and negative when our⁵²⁰ impulsive feeling is hot. In either of these latter cases⁵³⁰ it is hard to hold the right idea steadily enough⁵⁴⁰ before the attention to let it exert its adequate effects.⁵⁵⁰ Whether it be stimulative or inhibitive, it is too reasonable⁵⁶⁰ for us; and the more instinctive passionnal propensity then tends⁵⁷⁰ to extrude it from our consideration. We shy away from⁵⁸⁰ the thought of it. It twinkles and goes out the⁵⁹⁰ moment it appears in the margin of our consciousness; and⁶⁰⁰ we need a resolute effort of voluntary attention to drag⁶¹⁰ it into the focus of the field, and to keep⁶²⁰ it there long enough for its associative and motor effects⁶³⁰ to be exerted. Every one knows only too well how⁶⁴⁰ the mind flinches from looking at considerations hostile to the⁶⁵⁰ reigning mood of feeling.

Once brought, however, in this way⁶⁶⁰ to the center of the field of consciousness, and held⁶⁷⁰ there, the reasonable idea will exert these effects inevitably; for⁶⁸⁰ the laws of connection between our consciousness and our nervous⁶⁹⁰ system provide for the action then taking place. Our moral⁷⁰⁰ effort, properly so called, terminates in our holding fast to⁷¹⁰ the appropriate idea.

If then you are asked, "In what⁷²⁰ does a moral act consist when reduced to its simplest⁷³⁰ and most elementary form?" you can make only one reply.⁷⁴⁰ You can say that it consists in the effort of⁷⁵⁰ attention by which we hold so fast to an idea⁷⁶⁰ which but for that effort of attention would be driven⁷⁷⁰ out of the mind by the other psychological tendencies that⁷⁸⁰ are there. To think, in short, is the secret of⁷⁹⁰ will, just as it is the secret of memory.

Thus⁸⁰⁰ are your pupils to be saved; first, by the stock⁸¹⁰ of ideas with which you furnish them; second, by⁸²⁰ the amount of voluntary

attention that they can exert in⁸³⁰ holding to the right ones, however unpalatable; and, third, by⁸⁴⁰ the several habits of acting definitely on these latter to⁸⁵⁰ which they have been successfully trained. [856.

NATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL PEACE

This body stands for the triumphs of peace both abroad¹⁰ and at home. We have passed that stage of national²⁰ development when depreciation of other peoples is felt as a³⁰ tribute to our own. We watch the growth and prosperity⁴⁰ of other nations, not with hatred or jealousy, but with⁵⁰ sincere and friendly good will. I think I can say⁶⁰ safely that we have shown by our attitude toward Cuba,⁷⁰ by our attitude toward China, that as regards weaker powers⁸⁰ our desire is that they may be able to stand⁹⁰ alone, and that if they will only show themselves willing¹⁰⁰ to deal honestly and fairly with the rest of mankind¹¹⁰ we on our side will do all we can to¹²⁰ help, not to hinder them. With the great powers of¹³⁰ the world we desire no rivalry that is not honorable¹⁴⁰ to both parties. We wish them well. We believe that¹⁵⁰ the trend of the modern spirit is ever stronger toward¹⁶⁰ peace, not war; toward friendship, not hostility; as the normal¹⁷⁰ international attitude. We are glad, indeed, that we are on¹⁸⁰ good terms with all the other peoples of mankind, and¹⁹⁰ no effort on our part shall be spared to secure²⁰⁰ a continuance of these relations. And remember, gentlemen, that we²¹⁰ shall be a potent factor for peace largely in proportion²²⁰ to the way in which we make it evident that²³⁰ our attitude is due, not to weakness, not to inability²⁴⁰ to defend ourselves, but to a genuine repugnance to wrongdoing,²⁵⁰ a genuine desire for self-respecting friendship with our neighbors.²⁶⁰ The voice of the weakling or the craven counts for²⁷⁰ nothing when he clamors for peace; but the voice of²⁸⁰ the just man armed is potent. We need to keep²⁹⁰ in a condition of preparedness, especially as regards our navy,³⁰⁰ not because we want war; but because we desire to³¹⁰ stand with those whose plea for peace is listened to³²⁰ with respectful attention.

Important though it is that we should³³⁰ have peace abroad, it is even more important that³⁴⁰ we should have peace at home. You, men of the³⁵⁰ Chamber of Commerce, to whose efforts we owe so much³⁶⁰ of our industrial well being, can, and I believe surely³⁷⁰ will,

be influential in helping toward that industrial peace which³⁸⁰ can obtain in society only when, in their various relations,³⁹⁰ employer and employed alike show not merely insistence each upon⁴⁰⁰ his own rights, but also regard for the right of⁴¹⁰ others, and a full acknowledgment of the interests of the⁴²⁰ third party—the public. It is no easy matter to⁴³⁰ work out a system or rule of conduct, whether with⁴⁴⁰ or without the help of the lawgiver, which shall minimize⁴⁵⁰ that jarring and clashing of interests in the industrial world⁴⁶⁰ which causes so much individual irritation and suffering at the⁴⁷⁰ present day, and which at times threatens baleful consequences to⁴⁸⁰ large portions of the body politic. But the importance of⁴⁹⁰ the problem cannot be overestimated, and it deserves to receive⁵⁰⁰ the careful thought of all men such as those whom⁵¹⁰ I am addressing to-night. There should be no yielding to⁵²⁰ wrong; but there should most certainly be not only desire⁵³⁰ to do right, but a willingness each to try to⁵⁴⁰ understand the viewpoint of his fellow, with whom, for weal⁵⁵⁰ or for woe, his own fortunes are indissolubly bound.

No⁵⁶⁰ patent remedy can be devised for the solution of these⁵⁷⁰ grave problems in the industrial world, but we may rest⁵⁸⁰ assured that they can be solved at all only if⁵⁹⁰ we bring to the solution certain old time virtues, and⁶⁰⁰ if we strive to keep out of the solution some⁶¹⁰ of the most familiar and most undesirable of the traits⁶²⁰ to which mankind has owed untold degradation and suffering throughout⁶³⁰ the ages. Arrogance, suspicion, brutal envy of the well to do,⁶⁴⁰ brutal indifference toward those who are not well to do,⁶⁵⁰ the hard refusal to consider the rights of others, the⁶⁶⁰ foolish refusal to consider the limits of beneficent action, the⁶⁷⁰ base appeal to the spirit of selfish greed, whether it⁶⁸⁰ take the form of plunder of the fortunate or of⁶⁹⁰ oppression of the unfortunate—from these and from all kindred⁷⁰⁰ vices this nation must be kept free, if it is⁷¹⁰ to remain in its present position in the forefront of⁷²⁰ the peoples of mankind. On the other hand, good will⁷³⁰ come even out of the present evils, if we face⁷⁴⁰ them armed with the old homely virtues; if we show⁷⁵⁰ that we are fearless of soul, cool of head and⁷⁶⁰ kindly of heart; if without betraying the weakness that cringes⁷⁷⁰ before wrongdoing, we yet show by deeds and words our⁷⁸⁰ knowledge that in such a government as ours each of⁷⁹⁰ us must be in very truth his brother's keeper.

The⁸⁰⁰ first requisite of a good citizen in this Republic of⁸¹⁰ ours is that he shall be able and willing to⁸²⁰ pull his weight—that he shall not be a mere⁸³⁰ passenger, but shall do his share in the work that⁸⁴⁰ each

generation of us finds ready to hand; and, furthermore,⁸⁵⁰ that in doing his work he shall show not only⁸⁶⁰ the capacity for simply self-help, but also self-respecting regard for⁸⁷⁰ the rights of others. [874.

THE ULTRAMICROSCOPE

Not long since, announcements that a lecture was to be¹⁰ given on the use of the ultramicroscope in medicine might²⁰ have evoked some curiosity among the profession, affirms Professor Hartog,³⁰ as to what such an instrument might be. As a⁴⁰ matter of fact, declared this expert on the subject, there⁵⁰ is no such instrument as the ultramicroscope, properly speaking. The⁶⁰ name is simply a convenient term for what is really⁷⁰ a microscope. This microscope is equipped with an attachment which⁸⁰ displays the positions of particles too minute to be shown⁹⁰ by the formation of an optical image in the microscope.¹⁰⁰ The particles referred to are termed, rightly enough, ultramicroscopic particles.¹¹⁰

There are two reasons why we cannot see very small¹²⁰ particles by whatever direct optical devices we employ. The first,¹³⁰ explains Professor Hartog, is the structure of the eye, which¹⁴⁰ can not recognize separation between images nearer than a certain¹⁵⁰ distance on the retina, the sensitive screen of the camera¹⁶⁰ represented by the eye. It is for this reason that¹⁷⁰ we use the microscope to enlarge the images of near¹⁸⁰ objects, the telescope for distant ones.

The second difficulty¹⁹⁰ is a physical one. Owing to the character of light,²⁰⁰ every instrument is subject to the same sort of²¹⁰ difficulties as the eye, and cannot form an image of²²⁰ particles which occupy less than a certain space in its²³⁰ field. For microscopic objects this minimum dimension is something like²⁴⁰ one 125,000th of an inch. But we know that while²⁵⁰ under ordinary circumstances we cannot see directly by their brightness²⁶⁰ or opacity such objects as dust-motes in a room or²⁷⁰ telephone wires half a mile away, we are enabled to²⁸⁰ ascertain their presence and position by the light reflected or²⁹⁰ scattered—“diffracted”—at their surface, if they are illumined by³⁰⁰ the intense light of the sun, or it may³¹⁰ be of an arc light.

The principle of microscopical illumination³²⁰ by light so oblique that none directly entered the eye³³⁰ but showed up transparent objects as if self-luminous by the³⁴⁰ light deflected was a very old

device; but to³⁵⁰ display internal structure it was found to be inferior to³⁶⁰ directly transmitted light, especially for objects cut very thin and³⁷⁰ dyed to reveal structures by their different absorptions of the³⁸⁰ stain. Hence it was abandoned except for artistic purposes. Transparent³⁹⁰ objects, especially living ones, under this illumination, seemed to glow⁴⁰⁰ by their own silvery light against a velvety background with⁴¹⁰ a weird and fairy beauty.

The abandonment of dark ground⁴²⁰ illumination was due to the unsuitable character of the objects⁴³⁰ to which it was applied. What is of interest for⁴⁴⁰ the present purpose is the class of objects to which⁴⁵⁰ it was applied with good results and the new knowledge⁴⁶⁰ we have gained from its use:

"Through the ultramicroscope it⁴⁷⁰ has been actually seen and recorded that the movements of⁴⁸⁰ the molecules of a liquid are of the extent and⁴⁹⁰ speed demanded by the thermo-dynamic theory of the nature of⁵⁰⁰ fluids. The true bond between dyestuff and fiber, a problem⁵¹⁰ of the greatest importance to manufacturer and to scientist,⁵²⁰ was long unsolved; through the ultramicroscope it is now being⁵³⁰ settled. Probably the greatest service that the instrument has rendered⁵⁴⁰ humanity has been to bring into sight such disease-germs⁵⁵⁰ as are too minute to be otherwise seen or even⁵⁶⁰ to be arrested by the finest filters of unglazed porcelain,⁵⁷⁰ and to bring into clear view, alive and unstained, those⁵⁸⁰ germs whose transparency and minuteness all but elude observation under⁵⁹⁰ ordinary methods. Those are the germs which give rise to⁶⁰⁰ yaws in the tropics, and to the world-wide scourge whose⁶¹⁰ suppression is perhaps the most urgent problem of our era.⁶²⁰

"It is now certain that colloid substances or jellies, such⁶³⁰ as gum, glue, boiled starch, 'solutions' of soap and of⁶⁴⁰ rubber, the colloid solutions of metals (used in medicine), contain⁶⁵⁰ the solid in the form of minute solid particles. Coagulation⁶⁶⁰ of the colloid is due to the clumping together of⁶⁷⁰ the ultra-microscopic particles into masses of larger size; these again⁶⁸⁰ usually cling together into a network, which gradually shrinks so⁶⁹⁰ as to squeeze out the liquid, as we may see⁷⁰⁰ with clotted blood or curds. And since colloids compose the⁷¹⁰ greater part of living matter this knowledge is, literally, of⁷²⁰ vital importance to us all."

As the field of vision⁷³⁰ is enlarged through the new utilization of the lens a⁷⁴⁰ delicate question suggests itself with reference to the vision of⁷⁵⁰ observers. It has been suspected for a long time that⁷⁶⁰ the eccentricities of human vision may explain the different results⁷⁷⁰

obtained by different astronomers in their work upon the so-called⁷⁸⁰ canals of Mars. Is it not possible that the eye⁷⁹⁰ which looks through a very powerful lens is misled by⁸⁰⁰ its own idiosyncrasy? [803.

PRICE MAINTENANCE ENCOURAGES INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE

BY LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

The American people are wisely determined to restrict the existence¹⁰ and operation of private monopolies. The recent efforts that have²⁰ been made to limit the right of a manufacturer to³⁰ maintain the price at which his article should be sold⁴⁰ to the consumer have been inspired by a motive that⁵⁰ is good—the desire for free competition—but they have⁶⁰ been misdirected. If successful, they will result in the very⁷⁰ thing that they seek to curb—monopoly.

Price-maintenance—the⁸⁰ trade policy by which an individual manufacturer of a trade-marked⁹⁰ article insures that article reaching all consumers at the same¹⁰⁰ price—instead of being part of the trust movement is¹¹⁰ one of the strongest forces of the progressive movement which¹²⁰ favors individual enterprise.

There is no justification in fixing the¹³⁰ retail price of an article without individuality. Such articles do¹⁴⁰ not carry the guarantee of value that identifies them with¹⁵⁰ the reputation of the man who made them. But the¹⁶⁰ independent manufacturer of an article that bears his name or¹⁷⁰ trade-mark says in effect:

“That which I create, in which¹⁸⁰ I embody my experience, to which I give my reputation,¹⁹⁰ is my own property. By my own effort I have²⁰⁰ created a product valuable not only to myself, but to²¹⁰ the consumer, for I have endowed this specific article with²²⁰ qualities which the consumer desires and which the consumer may²³⁰ confidently rely upon receiving when he purchases my article in²⁴⁰ the original package. It is essential that consumers should have²⁵⁰ confidence in the fairness of my price as well as²⁶⁰ in the quality of my product. To be able to²⁷⁰ buy such an article with those qualities is quite as²⁸⁰ much of value to the purchaser as it is of²⁹⁰ value to the maker to find customers for it.”

There³⁰⁰ is no improper restraint of trade when an independent

manufacturer³¹⁰ in a competitive business settles the price at which the³²⁰ article he makes shall be sold to the consumer. There³³⁰ is dangerous restraint of trade when prices are fixed on³⁴⁰ a common article of trade by a monopoly or combination³⁵⁰ of manufacturers.

The independent manufacturer may not *arbitrarily* establish the³⁶⁰ price at which his article is to be sold to³⁷⁰ the consumer. If he would succeed he must adjust it³⁸⁰ to active and potential competition and various other influences that³⁹⁰ are beyond his control. There is no danger of profits⁴⁰⁰ being too large as long as the field of competition⁴¹⁰ is kept open; as long as the incentive to effort⁴²⁰ is preserved; and the opportunity of individual development is kept⁴³⁰ untrammelled. And in any branch of trade in which such⁴⁴⁰ competitive conditions exist we may safely allow a manufacturer to⁴⁵⁰ maintain the price at which his article may be sold⁴⁶⁰ to the consumer.

Competition is encouraged, not suppressed, by permitting⁴⁷⁰ each of a dozen manufacturers of safety razors or breakfast⁴⁸⁰ foods to maintain the price at which his article is⁴⁹⁰ to be sold to the consumer.

By permitting price-maintenance⁵⁰⁰ each maker is enabled to pursue his business under conditions⁵¹⁰ deemed by him most favorable for the widest distribution of⁵²⁰ his product at a fair price. He may open up⁵³⁰ a new sphere of merchandising which would have been impossible without⁵⁴⁰ price protection. The whole world can be drawn into the⁵⁵⁰ field. Every dealer, every small stationer, every small druggist, every⁵⁶⁰ small hardware man can be made a purveyor of the⁵⁷⁰ article, and it becomes available to the public in the⁵⁸⁰ shortest time and the easiest manner.

Price cutting of the⁵⁹⁰ one-priced, trade-marked article is frequently used as a⁶⁰⁰ puller-in to tempt customers who may buy other goods⁶¹⁰ of unfamiliar value at high prices. It tends to eliminate⁶²⁰ the small dealer who is a necessary and convenient factor⁶³⁰ for the widest distribution; and ultimately, by discrediting the sale⁶⁴⁰ of the article at a fair price, it ruins the⁶⁵⁰ market for it.

Our efforts, therefore, should be directed not⁶⁶⁰ to abolishing price-maintenance by the individual competitive manufacturer, but⁶⁷⁰ to abolishing monopoly, the source of real oppression in fixed⁶⁸⁰ prices. The resolution adopted by the National Federation of Retail⁶⁹⁰ Merchants at its annual convention draws clearly the distinction pointed⁷⁰⁰ out above. The resolution declared that the fixing of retail⁷¹⁰ prices in and of itself is an aid to competition;⁷²⁰ among other reasons, because it prevents the extension of the⁷³⁰ trust and chain stores into fields not now occupied by⁷⁴⁰ them. But the resolution

also expresses the united voice of⁷⁵⁰ the retailers against monopoly and those combinations to restrain trade⁷⁶⁰ against which the Sherman law is specifically directed.

Manufacturers and⁷⁷⁰ retailers are getting this distinction clearly in their minds, and⁷⁸⁰ it must soon be generally recognized by the public. What⁷⁹⁰ is needed is clear thinking and effective educational work which⁸⁰⁰ will make the distinction clear to the whole people. Only⁸¹⁰ in this way can there be preserved to the independent⁸²⁰ manufacturer his most potent weapon against monopoly—the privilege of⁸³⁰ making public and making permanent the price at which his⁸⁴⁰ product may be sold in every State in the Union. [850.

OUR NEED OF PERSPECTIVE

BY CHARLES F. DOLE

May I ask if social workers do not need to¹⁰ be forever on their guard against taking a distorted view²⁰ of the condition of society? We are given the hospital³⁰ side of life; we go to perpetual clinics; we hear⁴⁰ the cries of pain from sufferers; we listen to all⁵⁰ the varieties of complaint and fault-finding. We owe to⁶⁰ our sympathies and our humanity the prompt willingness to see⁷⁰ all this seamy side; we owe it to our sense⁸⁰ of justice to listen to every complaint. But we ought⁹⁰ to know that the atmosphere of complaints, of strikes, of¹⁰⁰ vice commissions, of sweat-shop investigations and so forth, cannot¹¹⁰ be borne too continuously, except by the hardiest constitutions.

Do¹²⁰ we not need also "to watch out" against the obvious¹³⁰ tendency of witnesses, whose complaints we bring into publicity, to¹⁴⁰ make a telling story of oppression, of ugly conditions, of¹⁵⁰ their personal hardships or temptations, and so to represent a¹⁶⁰ worse total situation than actually exists? To become a complainant¹⁷⁰ is a dangerous business for any human being. To listen¹⁸⁰ to complaints, however necessary, demands not merely sympathy with the¹⁹⁰ people in distress, but ever so much caution and sympathy²⁰⁰ with the absent people, who are often subjected to attack,²¹⁰ without the opportunity to set forth other aspects which go²²⁰ to make the truth.

We know that there is a²³⁰ hard side of life for those who are poor and²⁴⁰ for many new immigrants. Let us surely be ready to²⁵⁰ do what

we can to relieve it. But we are²⁶⁰ apt to forget that this fact characterizes all life, high²⁷⁰ or low, and is likely to continue for a long²⁸⁰ time. It costs something to live in this world, and²⁹⁰ to achieve real civilization; the inevitable law of this cost³⁰⁰ runs through every stratum of society. It would do good³¹⁰ to read a bit of the history of what it³²⁰ cost, by way of the hardship, the men and women³³⁰ who colonized New England!

One wonders what would happen if³⁴⁰ we took as much pains to bring all the painful³⁵⁰ and seamy facts of life to light from the whole³⁶⁰ social body, as we take to discover pain and suffering³⁷⁰ and disease, in what we call "the submerged tenth;" if³⁸⁰ we encourage average people, who seem to themselves to have³⁹⁰ grievances, to publish their complaints, or, if we investigated child-⁴⁰⁰life in rural New England.

I have in mind a fairly⁴¹⁰ prosperous community, without many millionaires, and with little obvious poverty.⁴²⁰ We could find house after house where some one is⁴³⁰ bearing sickness, sometimes under extreme pain and hopelessness. There are⁴⁴⁰ families in serious anxiety about money affairs, often foolish people⁴⁵⁰ who waste and spend more than they earn, but who⁴⁶⁰ are now actual sufferers just the same. There are homes⁴⁷⁰ where little children are ill-nourished and waste away; others where⁴⁸⁰ children have been born defective and imbecile. There are sons⁴⁹⁰ and daughters on whom no expense of education has conferred⁵⁰⁰ character, who are bringing grief to their parents. There are⁵¹⁰ sad cases of the failure of domestic happiness, and there⁵²⁰ are breaking hearts in fine houses, and disappointed faces of⁵³⁰ men and women who ride in automobiles.

The fact is,⁵⁴⁰ money does not cure poverty, except on the surface. Men,⁵⁵⁰ being men, want contentment, peace of mind, kind friends and⁵⁶⁰ happiness.

Is it not easily forgotten that the study of⁵⁷⁰ the morbid conditions of life at any time, or anywhere,⁵⁸⁰ falls far short of knowing life? We can no more⁵⁹⁰ afford to set it forth by itself, as if it⁶⁰⁰ were the average view of the life of any⁶¹⁰ considerable class of the population, than we can afford to⁶²⁰ take our chief reading from medical journals, or from the⁶³⁰ quotations of the stock exchange, or from the sporting columns⁶⁴⁰ of the newspaper. It can only be the duty of⁶⁵⁰ a few out of the many to be social workers,⁶⁶⁰ as it is only the part of a few to⁶⁷⁰ be nurses.

Is it not sober truth, that, on the⁶⁸⁰ whole, with all allowance for the backwardness and the barbarism⁶⁹⁰ and the trial of our patience

at the slowness of⁷⁰⁰ reform, the great mass of the people of the United⁷¹⁰ States are hopefully on the way up from conditions that⁷²⁰ were only lately far more ignorant and servile than those⁷³⁰ which still survive?

Do we not also need to call⁷⁴⁰ continued attention to the brave, patient people in every walk⁷⁵⁰ of life, who have somehow acquired such a habit of⁷⁶⁰ good temper and self-control that they refuse to add their⁷⁷⁰ complaints to the sorry cries of the suffering, but struggle⁷⁸⁰ to "make the best" of things, whether of pain and⁷⁹⁰ sorrow, or of straitened income?

Such people as these, high⁸⁰⁰ and low, establish centers of light and faith, much needed⁸¹⁰ in our world. Surely, it is out of the children⁸²⁰ trained in the households of such people, and not among⁸³⁰ those who live in an atmosphere of bitterness, fault-finding and⁸⁴⁰ obduration, that we look for the most effective help to⁸⁵⁰ cure those conditions of distress in any class which appeal⁸⁶⁰ with growing insistence to the sympathies of all humane people. [870.

WHAT IS FEMINISM?

It is perhaps as well to note at the outset¹⁰ the current confusion as to the relation between woman suffrage²⁰ and feminism. To feminists suffrage may, or may not, be³⁰ one of the many fences which must come down as⁴⁰ woman pushes upward and onward in individual development. Being an⁵⁰ anti-suffragist by no means opposes one to far-reaching feminist conviction⁶⁰ as to the individual development of women. Some of the⁷⁰ ablest workers for the cause of women that I have⁸⁰ ever met in this country are anti-suffragists. One of the⁹⁰ men who was working hardest yesterday to secure higher education¹⁰⁰ for women is working hardest today to keep them away¹¹⁰ from the ballot-box. Dora Marsden, the most professedly individualistic woman¹²⁰ in England today, the most relentless in her jeers and¹³⁰ jibes at the spiritual subjection of women, is harshly sneering¹⁴⁰ anti-suffrage. So is individualistic Emma Goldman in this country. On¹⁵⁰ the other hand, being a suffragist by no means implies¹⁶⁰ being a feminist. Being a suffragist may mean being only¹⁷⁰ enough of a woman to keep up with only that¹⁸⁰ part of the woman question which concerns itself only with¹⁹⁰ woman's political enfranchisement.

One fact that stands out above all²⁰⁰ vagaries or conviction and all quibbles of language, however, is²¹⁰ the feministic insistence upon the development of the individual. To²²⁰ be sure, this insistence is by no means limited to²³⁰ the woman question; it manifests itself in association with the²⁴⁰ man question, the question of education, the children question. Routineism²⁵⁰ is falling into general disrepute. In art, in philosophy, in²⁶⁰ business, the twentieth-century demand is for the man who "thinks²⁷⁰ for himself." Even in pedagogy, most encumbered of all departments²⁸⁰ of progress, there is a sleep-heavy effort to unwind the²⁹⁰ red tape that binds the minds of the teachers. And,³⁰⁰ thanks in huge part to Montessori, the very little children³¹⁰ are no longer so universally required to duplicate and reduplicate³²⁰ a set pattern of childhood, but are allowed to flower³³⁰ up into themselves.

As for that question of seeming conflict³⁴⁰ between feminism, woman's cause, and the cause of society and³⁵⁰ the race, it is entitled to the most earnest consideration.³⁶⁰ But again, it is not exclusively a woman question. Ever³⁷⁰ since human beings began to be human beings, their minds³⁸⁰ and their consciences have been engaged with that same question.³⁹⁰ And though today's crisis is unusually sharp, because of⁴⁰⁰ woman's active involvement in it, it is not to be⁴¹⁰ forgotten that never before were there so many men stirred⁴²⁰ to their inmost being, frayed and frazzled in their inmost⁴³⁰ souls, between the compulsion toward individualistic expression and their so-named⁴⁴⁰ "social sense."

It is unfair to accuse the times of⁴⁵⁰ any lack of faith and conscience on this score. More⁴⁶⁰ ardently than ever before both men and women cry for⁴⁷⁰ the truth. More intelligently than ever before they insist upon⁴⁸⁰ the best. Less stupidly than ever before they reject what⁴⁹⁰ does not promise growth; and more indefatigable than ever before⁵⁰⁰ they seek, in growth, the right answer to that seeming⁵¹⁰ irreconcilability between individual right and social right.

Perhaps the most⁵²⁰ short-sighted of all interferences with life's possibilities is consequent upon⁵³⁰ the assumption that a human being's social impulses, his hang-⁵⁴⁰together-with-the-others impulses, are not a part of⁵⁵⁰ his individuality. It would not matter so much if attitude⁵⁶⁰ of mind were not so surely reflected in both individual⁵⁷⁰ and social efficiency. But for the individual woman to work⁵⁸⁰ under the conviction that she is "sacrificed to the others,"⁵⁹⁰ or that her claims as an individual are forcefully subordinated⁶⁰⁰ to those of "the others," instead of with a clear⁶¹⁰ vision of her own dual involvement

and elective powers, is⁶²⁰ for her to restrict her own spirit's freedom evolved out⁶³⁰ of consciousness of powers possessed, sense of self and opportunity,⁶⁴⁰ and it is only out of spiritual freedom that the⁶⁵⁰ whole individual evolves, bringing the social along with him.

So,⁶⁶⁰ not to have faith in the benignity of individual development⁶⁷⁰ is not to have faith in life itself. And that⁶⁸⁰ is why, from the viewpoint of many feminists, any detachment⁶⁹⁰ of the woman question from the communal question, in order⁷⁰⁰ to voice that well-known reminder of woman's well-known duty to⁷¹⁰ the well-known human race, is not merely meddlesome, but illogical.⁷²⁰ What is an integral part of woman can be trusted⁷³⁰ to give an account of itself in the self-development of⁷⁴⁰ woman. Is it not, in fact, continuously giving an account⁷⁵⁰ of itself, with woman on every hand today, both as⁷⁶⁰ home-mother and as world-mother, showing that she takes her racial⁷⁷⁰ and social involvement along with herself; that she cannot help⁷⁸⁰ so taking it, cannot do well by herself without doing⁷⁹⁰ well by the whole world?

Is not that a law⁸⁰⁰ of her individuality?

[803.

AMERICAN BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN ASIA

By E. H. FOOT, BUSINESS MANAGER IN MANILA, SHANGHAI AND SINGAPORE

The completion of the Panama Canal has made particularly accessible¹⁰ to New York two new markets—the western coast of²⁰ South America and the Far East.

Ten years of residence³⁰ in the Orient have afforded close relations, both commercial and⁴⁰ personal, and have steadily increased a belief in the possibilities⁵⁰ of the Far East, not only as an American market,⁶⁰ but as one capable of almost unlimited extension.

The⁷⁰ largest and best known of the Eastern countries, and the⁸⁰ one most disposed at this time to look with favor⁹⁰ on the advances from the merchants and manufacturers of the¹⁰⁰ United States, is China. Within the last three years China¹¹⁰ has become open as never before to new ideas, goods¹²⁰ and methods.

In the general overturning that characterized the establishment¹³⁰ of the republic, the whole nation was shaken out of¹⁴⁰ the belief,

which more than anything else, has stood in¹⁵⁰ the way of its progress—that China and the Chinese¹⁶⁰ way of doing things stood superior to all the world.¹⁷⁰

One evidence is the increase of newspapers and periodicals of¹⁸⁰ an entirely new type. Ten years ago but twelve papers¹⁹⁰ were published in the Chinese language in the whole country.²⁰⁰ Recently this number increased to over one hundred and fifty,²¹⁰ and the circulation, due both to the new spirit and²²⁰ the large railroad extension, is in even greater proportion.

A²³⁰ generation of bright, English-speaking young Chinese are now coming²⁴⁰ to occupy, in large numbers, important and controlling positions in²⁵⁰ banks and business houses, who have received their education in²⁶⁰ schools—both mission and secular—under American teachers, for whom²⁷⁰ they almost universally entertain the greatest respect, and by whom²⁸⁰ they have been inspired with a truly American spirit.

In²⁹⁰ the new order of things these men are also leaders,³⁰⁰ and their example is far reaching among the older men³¹⁰ who have not had their advantages.

The return of a³²⁰ large portion of the Boxer War indemnity and the creation³³⁰ in consequence of a permanent fund for sending at public³⁴⁰ expense promising students to the United States for advanced courses³⁵⁰ in our American colleges, are now beginning to pour back³⁶⁰ another stream of highly educated young Chinese, who have been³⁷⁰ similarly influenced by their instructors and are intelligent and enthusiastic³⁸⁰ in their belief in America and American things.

The extent³⁹⁰ to which the return of the Boxer war indemnity is⁴⁰⁰ known even among the common people is a continual surprise⁴¹⁰—the fact being given sometimes by ordinary coolies for the⁴²⁰ purchase of American articles.

The present time, with supplies from⁴³⁰ European countries either entirely cut off or uncertain and irregular,⁴⁴⁰ is especially a moment to make practical use of this⁴⁵⁰ favorable attitude, and emergency orders now being received in the⁴⁶⁰ Pacific Coast cities add emphasis. This new trade need not⁴⁷⁰ be temporary. At any time a substantial basis exists for⁴⁸⁰ a commerce that shall be both large and permanent.

But⁴⁹⁰ China and the Philippine Islands, where American commerce is continually⁵⁰⁰ increasing, are far from providing all the possible outlets for⁵¹⁰ American manufacturers. South of China lie two great, and under⁵²⁰ normal conditions, extremely prosperous empires,

the one under Holland, centering⁵³⁰ at Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies, on⁵⁴⁰ the northern side of Java, and the other under Great⁵⁵⁰ Britain at Singapore, at the extreme point of the Malay⁵⁶⁰ Peninsula.

The Dutch Indies, equal in area that portion of⁵⁷⁰ the United States east of the Mississippi River, while the⁵⁸⁰ population of Java alone is as great as that of⁵⁹⁰ all South America, and Singapore is the seventh seaport of⁶⁰⁰ the globe, with 70 per cent. of the output tin⁶¹⁰ of the world obtained within 400 miles of its magnificent⁶²⁰ harbor.

The Malay Peninsula has had a development comparable to⁶³⁰ some of our Western States. Besides its enormous deposits of⁶⁴⁰ tin it is the greatest producer of cultivated rubber.

A⁶⁵⁰ main line of railroad, patterned after the American model, runs⁶⁶⁰ from Singapore to Panang, a distance of 400 miles, with⁶⁷⁰ branches in every direction. This is supplemented by an excellent⁶⁸⁰ system of wagon roads.

Big business has been established in⁶⁹⁰ the Far East by the Standard Oil Company, the Singer⁷⁰⁰ Sewing Machine Company, and the British-American Tobacco Company, but⁷¹⁰ the success of other American concerns has been noticeable.

It⁷²⁰ is far from my intention, however, to convey the impression⁷³⁰ that the United States has more than touched the fringe⁷⁴⁰ of the business awaiting systematic following up, or that large⁷⁵⁰ orders will fall into the lap of the concern that⁷⁶⁰ sends a few circulars to the Far East.

Even first-⁷⁷⁰class salesmen are not likely to secure remarkable orders at⁷⁸⁰ their first attempt. Perhaps nowhere does established acquaintance and a⁷⁹⁰ reputation for fair dealing count for more than among these⁸⁰⁰ Eastern people, but to gain an entrance to the nearly⁸¹⁰ 500,000,000 whose countries line the shores of the China and⁸²⁰ Java seas is worth the strongest and most persistent effort. [830.

ENVIRONMENT

BY HERMAN HARRELL HORNE

The term environment, in our present definition of education, requires¹⁰ exposition of us. What is the nature of the environment²⁰ to which man in the process of his education becomes³⁰ adjusted? This is our new question. A child begins his⁴⁰ life in ignorance of himself and of his world; he⁵⁰ begins where primitive man began. Without educational assistance of some⁶⁰ kind he must also live his life as primitive man⁷⁰ did; he must depend upon his own experience for the⁸⁰ lessons he learns. But since primitive man not only learned⁹⁰ his lessons but also taught them to his children, the¹⁰⁰ experience of the human race has been accumulating with the¹¹⁰ passage of the historic generations. It is this racial experience¹²⁰ which constitutes the environment into which the latest child is¹³⁰ born, and which gives him the handicap of the centuries¹⁴⁰ over his primitive forbears.

In brief, the environment of the¹⁵⁰ pupil is the achievement of the race, to which he¹⁶⁰ potentially belongs, in the conquest of nature, in the movement¹⁷⁰ of affairs, and in the knowledge of itself. It is¹⁸⁰ a spiritual environment. The adjustment to this environment, which is¹⁹⁰ the race's life, discovers to the pupil his own social²⁰⁰ capacities; he finds his own life in his race's life.²¹⁰ This sharing of the race's life is education as viewed²²⁰ by sociology. In the language of President Butler, who first²³⁰ described education in these terms, "If education cannot be identified²⁴⁰ with mere instruction, what is it? What does the term²⁵⁰ mean? I answer, it must mean a gradual adjustment to²⁶⁰ the spiritual possessions of the race."

There is a special²⁷⁰ period in the life of each individual dedicated by nature²⁸⁰ to this process of adjustment. The first three years of²⁹⁰ a child's life are spent under the influence of the³⁰⁰ family and in getting possession of his body. The educational³¹⁰ years, from three to twenty-six or more, are the special³²⁰ period of adjustment to his spiritual environment.

The term spiritual,³³⁰ used in describing the environment of man, is comprehensive and³⁴⁰ includes all the relations in which a man as a³⁵⁰ conscious being stands to his fellows, to what his fellows³⁶⁰ have done, and to his own personal ideals. It includes³⁷⁰ man's relation to Nature as itself the embodiment of ideas.³⁸⁰ Did not man find Nature intelligible and responsive to his³⁹⁰ efforts to understand it, his rela-

tion thereto could not be⁴⁰⁰ included under the term spiritual. Its present inclusion in the⁴¹⁰ spiritual environment to which man stands related intends by no⁴²⁰ means to settle the metaphysical question, whether nature ultimately is⁴³⁰ atoms in motion or an externalized form of mental energy,⁴⁴⁰ but only implies that no part of the environment of⁴⁵⁰ man is finally foreign to him. Everywhere man finds himself⁴⁶⁰ reflected in the universe in which he lives. Its ultimate⁴⁷⁰ confines may be unknown to him, but he will not⁴⁸⁰ admit they are unknowable. To admit such would be to⁴⁹⁰ cripple his ultimate efforts at knowledge and comprehension, and would⁵⁰⁰ be to readmit the reign of mystery in his world,⁵¹⁰ which he has been at such pains during ages of⁵²⁰ ceaseless effort to banish. In borrowing President Butler's happy epithet,⁵³⁰ then, and in describing the environment of man as spiritual,⁵⁴⁰ there is no unwarranted extension of the legitimate meaning of⁵⁵⁰ the term. It opens complete range to the present aspect⁵⁶⁰ of the discussion.

The question arises at once, How does⁵⁷⁰ man become adjusted to this environment which his race has⁵⁸⁰ made and which is himself objectified, and which he himself⁵⁹⁰ is potentially? It is only by reproducing in his own⁶⁰⁰ mental history the mental history of the race. As biologists⁶¹⁰ tell us that the human embryo in its development to⁶²⁰ physical maturity passes through the life history of organic forms,⁶³⁰ ontogeny repeating phylogeny, so must educators realize that the human⁶⁴⁰ mind in its educational development to mental maturity passes through⁶⁵⁰ the spiritual history of the race. Man, as himself a⁶⁶⁰ social being by nature, as a real part of an⁶⁷⁰ associated whole, reproduces in his own mental life the mental⁶⁸⁰ life of the race, and thereby becomes educated. Mental reproduction⁶⁹⁰ is the cause of education. The educated mind has been⁷⁰⁰ fertilized by the life of the world and is fruitful⁷¹⁰ in its conceptions. Education is giving birth to mental heirs,⁷²⁰ and Socrates, the first great teacher of the Greeks, well⁷³⁰ described his vocation as the art of intellectual midwifery. He⁷⁴⁰ assisted the mind in bringing forth its ideas. Often the⁷⁵⁰ reproduction of the spiritual environment is barren repetition, the struggle⁷⁶⁰ of the world toward knowledge and art and liberty coming⁷⁷⁰ out of the mind as it went in, unassimilated, unappreciated⁷⁸⁰ and unused.

This production from within the mind of its⁷⁹⁰ own world, in response to the stimulating effects of the⁸⁰⁰ world without, is education as a process, as an activity.⁸¹⁰ The youth thereby unifies himself with his race in the⁸²⁰ educational period, and becomes actually what

he always was potentially.⁸³⁰ What his race has produced, he reproduces, and this universalizes⁸⁴⁰ his individual nature and socializes his private impulses. Thus for⁸⁵⁰ him education is become the epitome of civilization. [858.

THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE

BY C. A. McALLISTER

Few people are aware that there is a military arm¹⁰ of the United States government which performs valiant service on²⁰ the seas in time of war but in time of³⁰ peace devotes itself principally to the relief of those in⁴⁰ danger or distress.

The Revenue Cutter Service is, primarily, a⁵⁰ branch of the United States navy. In every war in⁶⁰ which this country has engaged, the gallant little vessels of⁷⁰ the Revenue Cutter Service have done their share of the⁸⁰ fighting. But the object of this article is to describe⁹⁰ some of the little known activities of the Revenue Cutter¹⁰⁰ Service in time of peace.

About the middle of November¹¹⁰ every year, the President of the United States issues a¹²⁰ proclamation directing certain cutters to patrol the Atlantic coast from¹³⁰ Maine to Florida for the express purpose of lending assistance¹⁴⁰ to vessels in distress. From December 1 to March 30,¹⁵⁰ a cordon of ten able, first-class revenue cutters cruise¹⁶⁰ constantly along the coast seeking vessels in distress.

Each cutter¹⁷⁰ is fitted with wireless telegraphy by means of which she¹⁸⁰ is kept in touch at all hours of the day¹⁹⁰ and night with steamships near the coast. At the first²⁰⁰ alarm she is off for the scene of trouble. Exceedingly²¹⁰ comfortable it is for the crew and the passengers of²²⁰ a sinking ship to know that their call of distress²³⁰ has been heard, and that one, two and sometimes three²⁴⁰ revenue cutters are rushing to their aid. The master of²⁵⁰ many a sailing ship aground on Nantucket Shoals has felt²⁶⁰ a thrill of delight on seeing in the distance the²⁷⁰ smoke of a revenue cutter steaming to his relief.

It²⁸⁰ is not generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless,²⁹⁰ that the Life-Saving Service is an off-shoot of³⁰⁰ the Revenue Cutter Service. Indeed, it is today intimately associated³¹⁰ with the older branch, inasmuch as revenue cutter officers are³²⁰ detailed as inspectors of

each district, and it is largely³³⁰ due to their indefatigable and painstaking efforts that the efficiency³⁴⁰ of the life-savers is kept up to the mark.³⁵⁰

In its varied duties the Revenue Cutter Service does considerable³⁶⁰ life saving on its own account. Statistics show that during³⁷⁰ the past decade five hundred and forty-seven human beings were³⁸⁰ actually saved from drowning by officers and men of the³⁹⁰ service.

Abandoned ships at sea and those sunk in shoal⁴⁰⁰ waters have been for years a menace to other vessels⁴¹⁰ navigating the waters of the globe. Spasmodic efforts have been⁴²⁰ made by various governments and private organizations to remove these⁴³⁰ terrors of the deep, but the first systematic derelict-destroying⁴⁴⁰ began recently with the advent of the "Seneca," a vessel⁴⁵⁰ built especially for this duty and operated as a revenue⁴⁶⁰ cutter. In less than one year, twenty-six floating or⁴⁷⁰ sunken wrecks have been removed, so that at the⁴⁸⁰ present day the entire North Atlantic Ocean from Maine to⁴⁹⁰ Florida is kept cleared of these obstructions by the "Seneca"⁵⁰⁰ and other revenue cutters which have been especially equipped with⁵¹⁰ high explosives for the purpose.

Nearly all revenue cutters are⁵²⁰ fitted with powerful fire pumps, which, in addition to providing⁵³⁰ protection from fire for the vessels themselves, frequently come into⁵⁴⁰ use in assisting the local fire department in extinguishing fires⁵⁵⁰ along the water front or on merchant vessels in the⁵⁶⁰ harbors where the cutters are stationed. Many thousand dollars worth⁵⁷⁰ of property are thus saved annually. During the great conflagrations⁵⁸⁰ in Baltimore and San Francisco, revenue cutters stationed at those⁵⁹⁰ ports took an active part. An entire section of the⁶⁰⁰ city of Baltimore was undoubtedly saved by the fire apparatus on⁶¹⁰ the "Windom," and it was the quick action of an⁶²⁰ officer of the Revenue Cutter Service which saved almost the⁶³⁰ entire collection of valuable pictures in the famous Hopkins Art⁶⁴⁰ Gallery at San Francisco.

The revenue cutters act as sea⁶⁵⁰ police, and by boarding and examining merchant vessels and⁶⁶⁰ judiciously imposing fines, aid in enforcing navigation laws. Over 2,500⁶⁷⁰ vessels were boarded and examined last year, 850 of which⁶⁸⁰ were seized or reported for violation of federal statutes.

Several⁶⁹⁰ times one of the revenue cutters stationed in New England⁷⁰⁰ has been detailed to accompany the American fishing fleet to⁷¹⁰ Newfoundland for the purpose of lending aid in case of⁷²⁰ distress, and in interpreting their rights to fish in those⁷³⁰ parts. The

medical officer of the United States Public Health⁷⁴⁰ Service who served as surgeon in one of these cruises,⁷⁵⁰ has since urged the provision of a hospital ship for⁷⁶⁰ our deep-sea fishermen, similar to those provided on the⁷⁷⁰ North Sea. A recent act of Congress provides that a⁷⁸⁰ revenue cutter may be detailed for that purpose.

One of⁷⁹⁰ the most recent duties given this service is the patrol⁸⁰⁰ of the ice-fields to locate icebergs and large fields of⁸¹⁰ ice and give warnings of their approach. The necessity for⁸²⁰ such a patrol was made apparent by the terrible loss⁸³⁰ of life when the "Titanic" struck an iceberg in April,⁸⁴⁰ 1912. During the seasons of 1913 and 1914, just⁸⁵⁰ closed, two revenue cutters, the "Seneca" and the "Miami," have⁸⁶⁰ maintained a continuous patrol of these ice-fields and have⁸⁷⁰ warned many vessels in the transatlantic lanes of the danger⁸⁸⁰ of approaching ice. So efficiently has this duty been performed⁸⁹⁰ by the revenue cutters, that at the request of the⁹⁰⁰ commercial nations of the world, whose delegates assembled last December⁹¹⁰ at London for an International Conference on Safety at Sea,⁹²⁰ the revenue cutters will continue to perform this ice patrol⁹³⁰ indefinitely, the expense being divided among the great maritime nations⁹⁴⁰ of the world. [943.

—From the "Survey"

VOTES FOR WOMEN

In the minds of its advocates the strongest argument for¹⁰ woman suffrage, and one that they say never can be²⁰ satisfactorily set aside, is that every woman deprived of the³⁰ ballot is living under the tyranny of "taxation without representation"⁴⁰—a condition which the founders of this nation found intolerable⁵⁰ nearly a century and a half ago.

During the past⁶⁰ few years an increasing number of women have followed the⁷⁰ example of the late Susan B. Anthony and protested against paying⁸⁰ taxes: and each protest at least, it is said, is⁹⁰ productive of increased sentiment for woman suffrage. In New Jersey¹⁰⁰ a young woman has brought suit against the precinct election¹¹⁰ officers because she was not permitted to vote last fall,¹²⁰ and she proposes to carry the matter to the highest¹³⁰ courts—because she argues that she is a properly qualified¹⁴⁰ citizen and will defend her right to vote.

Says a¹⁵⁰ leader in the suffrage movement in discussing the whole question:¹⁶⁰ "The industrial conditions of the present are each year forcing¹⁷⁰ an increasing number of women out in the bread-winner's¹⁸⁰ field. There are over seven million wage-earning women in¹⁹⁰ the United States and most of these are suffering from²⁰⁰ conditions which the ballot would right. In thirty-two states²¹⁰ women are not the legal guardians of their own children.²²⁰ In nearly all of the states marriage and property laws²³⁰ are in some way unfair to women. Nothing but the²⁴⁰ law can change this and nothing but the vote can²⁵⁰ elect the lawmakers."

The fact that where women have had²⁶⁰ a certain amount of suffrage there is an evident desire²⁷⁰ to increase her power, is given as one of the²⁸⁰ strongest arguments in favor of full suffrage. In Kansas, where²⁹⁰ women have had municipal suffrage for nearly twenty-five years,³⁰⁰ the mayors of the cities are practically unanimous in their³¹⁰ expressions of appreciation of the service rendered by the women.³²⁰ One of the great arguments put up against women voting³³⁰ is that the polls are such rough places that it³⁴⁰ is not proper for any woman to go there. One³⁵⁰ Kansas mayor says:

"Woman suffrage has much to do with³⁶⁰ the purifying of our politics. The clerks upon our election³⁷⁰ boards are almost always women, which may account for the³⁸⁰ quietness at the polls."

Another mayor said recently:

"If we³⁹⁰ put up good, clean men, the women in our town⁴⁰⁰ seem to take little interest in our election; but if⁴¹⁰ we put up bad men they take an active part⁴²⁰ and generally elect their own candidate. Whether the tough element⁴³⁰ controls or not depends upon the ladies."

"The enfranchisement of⁴⁴⁰ women," said one prominent suffragist, "has had a close connection⁴⁵⁰ with every philanthropic movement during the past century. It was⁴⁶⁰ closely associated with the anti-slavery movement, and most of⁴⁷⁰ the leaders of the temperance cause were ardent believers in⁴⁸⁰ the justice of equal political rights for women. Take great⁴⁹⁰ names in our history, and it will be found that⁵⁰⁰ they believed in the justice of the feminine vote.

"The⁵¹⁰ American Federation of Labor, as well as most of the⁵²⁰ state labor organizations, hope officially indorsed woman suffrage will prove⁵³⁰ one of the means of increasing wages. Because of the⁵⁴⁰ increased cost of living, many women are compelled to eke⁵⁵⁰ out the family income in some way. Women's labor is⁵⁶⁰ cheap, but if women had the vote they would receive⁵⁷⁰ equal pay for equal work. Then

men's wages would improve⁵⁸⁰ because they would not have to compete with the cheaper⁵⁹⁰ work of women. There would be fewer women employed in⁶⁰⁰ some industries because the man's earnings would then be sufficient⁶¹⁰ to support his family, and his wife might return to⁶²⁰ the lauded position of queen of the home, and the⁶³⁰ duties connected with the ballot would occupy a smaller amount⁶⁴⁰ of time each year than she would spend in a⁶⁵⁰ week doing the family marketing.

"The woman who now reigns⁶⁶⁰ as home queen, who is not compelled to go out⁶⁷⁰ into the world to add to the family income, has⁶⁸⁰ equal need of the ballot if she would give proper⁶⁹⁰ care to her royal household. There is danger of disease⁷⁰⁰ to her family from impure food, polluted water, bad air,⁷¹⁰ sweatshop-made clothing, and many other matters which should be⁷²⁰ regulated by law; and these laws can best be made⁷³⁰ by women, who understand better than men their importance to⁷⁴⁰ the welfare of the home. In order to have clean⁷⁵⁰ houses it is necessary to have clean streets, and there⁷⁶⁰ will not be clean streets in a city if the⁷⁷⁰ 'head housekeeper' is inefficient. Women are better qualified than men⁷⁸⁰ to judge of such efficiency.

"The changed attitude of the⁷⁹⁰ churches toward woman suffrage has been marked within the past⁸⁰⁰ quarter-century. There is a more liberal interpretation of the⁸¹⁰ view of St. Paul who recognized them as preachers and⁸²⁰ advised them to keep their heads covered when preaching and⁸³⁰ prophesying. His commendation of Phoebe, his frequent references to Priscilla⁸⁴⁰—who trained Apollos how to preach—show his attitude toward⁸⁵⁰ the dignified utterances of holy women. Christ's commendation of Mary,⁸⁶⁰ who had 'chosen the better part,' refutes the argument that⁸⁷⁰ women should confine their attention solely to their homes. It⁸⁸⁰ is the women who have made the church the power⁸⁹⁰ it is today, and thousands of clergymen now show their⁹⁰⁰ appreciation of the work the women have done by urging⁹¹⁰ their political enfranchisement. In the states where the suffrage matter⁹²⁰ has been, or is now, a leading issue the ministers⁹³⁰ have felt impelled to speak favorably of it from their⁹⁴⁰ pulpits and to urge the men to vote in favor⁹⁵⁰ of giving the state the womanly aid which has been⁹⁶⁰ found so useful in the practical work of the church."

[970.

THE CONCILIATION COURT

BY RAYMOND C. MOLEY

The need for what has been aptly termed "a socialized¹⁰ jurisprudence" has led to the formation in recent years of²⁰ several courts of more or less specialized functions. The juvenile³⁰ court and the domestic relations court are instances of this⁴⁰ tendency. Another example is the Conciliation Court established as a⁵⁰ branch of the Municipal Court of Cleveland.

When the Cleveland⁶⁰ municipal court act was framed, provision was made for the⁷⁰ litigant who was unable to secure the services of a⁸⁰ lawyer. A clerk was to be designated to assist parties⁹⁰ in preparing and filing papers incident to their suit and¹⁰⁰ to advise and assist whenever possible in bringing about the¹¹⁰ settlement of cases involving small amounts of money. The chief¹²⁰ justice selected for this post was a man with legal¹³⁰ training, long experience in court business, and a temperament suited¹⁴⁰ to the exacting requirements of the work.

It did not¹⁵⁰ take long for the news of this means of assistance¹⁶⁰ to become known throughout the city, and hundreds brought in¹⁷⁰ their real or fancied grievances. Many were given sound advice¹⁸⁰ which resulted in the adjustment of the difference without further¹⁹⁰ intervention. Often the clerk acted as mediator and succeeded in²⁰⁰ bringing about a settlement. When mediation failed he assisted in²¹⁰ bringing a suit in the regular way.

During the year²²⁰ 1912, 1,200 cases were settled out of court. No record²³⁰ was made of the cases in which advice and assistance²⁴⁰ were given, but no doubt the number was very large.²⁵⁰ All services of this department are free.

The work thus²⁶⁰ favorably begun led to the formation of the conciliation branch²⁷⁰ of the court. The object was not only to relieve²⁸⁰ the court of much inconsequential legislation but to provide a²⁹⁰ simple and inexpensive means for the settlement of minor civil³⁰⁰ suits, cases which formerly had made up the chief business³¹⁰ of the "justice shop" and the shyster lawyer.

The wide³²⁰ powers of the Municipal Court enabled the judges to establish³³⁰ this branch without any legislative enactment, merely by a rule³⁴⁰ of the court.

All claims under \$50, all cases of³⁵⁰ attachment and garnishment

involving less than \$50, and all cases³⁶⁰ of replevin are entered upon the conciliation docket. The defendant³⁷⁰ is then notified by registered mail of the claim and³⁸⁰ of the day set for the hearing of the case.³⁹⁰ It may be of interest in this connection to note⁴⁰⁰ that all writs of the Cleveland Municipal Court are served⁴¹⁰ by registered mail instead of the old and expensive method⁴²⁰ of personal service by constables.

One of the regular judges⁴³⁰ of the court is assigned by the chief justice to⁴⁴⁰ the conciliation branch. The parties to each⁴⁵⁰ suit are brought before the judge. Lawyers are not allowed⁴⁶⁰ to represent the parties and no set procedure is required.⁴⁷⁰ The judge, by question and suggestion, seeks to elicit the⁴⁸⁰ point at issue. While no controversy is permitted to be⁴⁹⁰ drawn out at length, each party is allowed to state⁵⁰⁰ his case in his own way.

It was remarked by⁵¹⁰ one of the judges that this permission to an ordinary⁵²⁰ litigant to "have his say" has a marked psychological effect.⁵³⁰ He feels that even though the decision may have gone⁵⁴⁰ against him he has not been restricted by rules of⁵⁵⁰ the court, the meaning and significance of which are not⁵⁶⁰ always apparent to him.

When the essential facts are brought⁵⁷⁰ out the judge is required "to seek to effect an⁵⁸⁰ amicable adjustment of the differences between the parties to the⁵⁹⁰ suit." As a matter of fact, he usually secures their⁶⁰⁰ consent to decide on the adjustment himself. When his judgment⁶¹⁰ is thus entered, all the power of the state is⁶²⁰ behind the decision.

The atmosphere of this court is quite⁶³⁰ different from that of the ordinary law tribunal. The facts⁶⁴⁰ in the case are not aired to the court hangers-⁶⁵⁰on, for both parties are in close communication with the⁶⁶⁰ judge. Little is ever offered as evidence except an occasional⁶⁷⁰ memorandum or account book. As infinite a variety of cases⁶⁸⁰ comes to light as the life of a great city⁶⁹⁰ is complex—grievances petty in the view of the ordinary⁷⁰⁰ court, but serious to those concerned.

The Conciliation Court has⁷¹⁰ been in operation since March, 1913. It has disposed of⁷²⁰ 5,884 cases out of 6,184 filed. The fee has usually⁷³⁰ been twenty-five cents, never more than forty-five cents.⁷⁴⁰

The small fee does not, of course, cover the actual⁷⁵⁰ cost of the proceedings. The theory was held in framing⁷⁶⁰ the bill of costs that a municipal court ministering to⁷⁷⁰ all classes should not attempt to meet its expenses by⁷⁸⁰ the collection of fees and fines.

The models used were⁷⁹⁰ the conciliation courts of Norway and Denmark where such courts⁸⁰⁰ have been in operation since the eight-

eenth century. They were⁸¹⁰ successful from the first and have been granted larger powers⁸²⁰ from generation to generation. Conciliation there is compulsory before a⁸³⁰ suit can be brought in the ordinary law courts. Four-fifths⁸⁴⁰ of all cases are settled in this way.

The regular⁸⁵⁰ docket of the Municipal Court has been greatly relieved by⁸⁶⁰ the settlement of so many cases, the pernicious activity of⁸⁷⁰ the shyster lawyer has been considerably restricted, and substantial service⁸⁸⁰ has been rendered the people of the city. It must⁸⁹⁰ follow as a logical result that greater respect for law⁹⁰⁰ will come from this simple application of common sense to⁹¹⁰ legal practice.

[912.]

THINGS NOT LEARNED IN SCHOOL

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

Everybody who can get away is now paying a visit¹⁰ to the seashore or the mountains. It is a splendid²⁰ opportunity for education. If these seekers for recreation would do³⁰ a little reading outside of novels, and a little observing⁴⁰ beyond the limits of the piazzas, parlors, tennis courts and⁵⁰ golf links, they would be surprised and delighted by their⁶⁰ easy progress in knowledge and general intelligence.

The moment⁷⁰ you leave the city behind the wonderful history of the earth⁸⁰ is spread before your eyes. The sea writes it,⁹⁰ and the hills and mountains write it, and anybody can¹⁰⁰ read it who tries. It is the literature of nature,¹¹⁰ which deals only with truth.

I take to-day the¹²⁰ story of the mountains, which declare themselves to be, not¹³⁰ the rigid masses that they seem, but surging and tossing¹⁴⁰ billows of rock, as truly in ceaseless motion as the¹⁵⁰ waves of the sea, but presenting a deceptive appearance of¹⁶⁰ rest because every second ticked by their clock-of-ages¹⁷⁰ is as long as one of our years.

When you¹⁸⁰ go into the mountains take along such a book as¹⁹⁰ that of the famous Scotch geologist, James Geikie, on the origin,²⁰⁰ growth and decay of mountains, and see what a marvelously²¹⁰ new interest the great hills assume in the light of²²⁰ science. You will feel when you stand on the summit²³⁰ ridge of some long range, that your feet are borne²⁴⁰ up by the foaming crest of a geologic breaker,

whose²⁵⁰ form, despite its seeming fixedness and solidity, is as evanescent²⁶⁰ as that of a ripple of water. So might an²⁷⁰ ultra-microscopic being, whose whole term of life was limited²⁸⁰ to the millionth part of a second, sit upon the²⁹⁰ spinning rim of a locomotive's driving-wheel, and philosophically remark³⁰⁰ to his transitory fellow-creatures: "Everything is relative. Even this³¹⁰ moveless wheel on which we dwell might be found to³²⁰ be in motion if our lives could be extended to³³⁰ the vast span of a second of time!"

Geology is³⁴⁰ a kinetographic camera whose successive views are combined on the screen³⁵⁰ of the imagination into moving pictures of the growing earth.³⁶⁰ Take Professor Geikie's chapter on the origin and architecture of³⁷⁰ the Alps and turn it into a motion picture. It³⁸⁰ will amaze you!

The exhibition begins with a film dated³⁹⁰ millions of years ago. The epigraph doesn't tell you how⁴⁰⁰ many millions, because the management is not informed on that⁴¹⁰ point. The spectator sees a vast tract of ancient, rocky,⁴²⁰ tumbled land, bordered by a broad sea, which, he is⁴³⁰ told, is the ancestral form of the Mediterranean, then a⁴⁴⁰ veritable ocean in extent. The land is not like any⁴⁵⁰ on the earth to-day; it is a Paleozoic continent, the⁴⁶⁰ forerunner of Europe.

The film flickers on through countless ages,⁴⁷⁰ tremendous storms and floods burst and roar over the doomed⁴⁸⁰ continent, and the spectator sees its hills and rocks dissolving⁴⁹⁰ and wearing down until only the stumps of the higher⁵⁰⁰ mountains remain. Then a sinking sensation comes over him as⁵¹⁰ the entire face of the earth in front of him⁵²⁰ suddenly settles down as if the interior of the globe⁵³⁰ had given way beneath. In mighty billows the sea rolls⁵⁴⁰ in and covers the sunken continent.

A strange darkness now⁵⁵⁰ falls over the theater, and there is a mystic glimmer⁵⁶⁰ in the flickering picture on the screen. The spectator becomes⁵⁷⁰ aware that what he now beholds is occurring in submarine⁵⁸⁰ depths. He sees the bottom of the ocean where vast⁵⁹⁰ deposits of sand and silt grow deeper and deeper, like⁶⁰⁰ piling snow-drifts, until what was once a continent has been⁶¹⁰ buried under sheets of sediment two or three miles thick!⁶²⁰

A blinding flash, and the dancing picture has given place⁶³⁰ to an illuminated epigraphic sentence: "The Cainozoic Era."

Immediately the⁶⁴⁰ film runs on again, but a startling change has occurred⁶⁵⁰ in the character of the views. The surface of the⁶⁶⁰ globe seems to be bending and buckling as if an⁶⁷⁰ irresistible pressure had been brought to bear upon it, or⁶⁸⁰ as if it were being squeezed by an

almighty hand!⁶⁹⁰ The bottom of the sea swells and rises until it⁷⁰⁰ emerges from the water, and then the dazed onlooker sees⁷¹⁰ that those immense sheets of sediment that covered the drowned⁷²⁰ continent have been transformed into thick strata of sandstone and⁷³⁰ other sedimental rocks.

The buried continent is rising from its⁷⁴⁰ watery tomb, but still sheeted with its stony grave-clothes,⁷⁵⁰ which it can but partially cast off.

The crumpling of the rocks goes on. It is due to the cooling and shrinking of the⁷⁶⁰ core of the globe. The hardened crust must settle down⁷⁷⁰ as the core shrinks away from it, but in doing⁷⁸⁰ so it has to accommodate itself to a smaller area,⁷⁹⁰ and so its parts are squeezed together and heaped up⁸⁰⁰ and thrust one over another, like cakes of ice in⁸¹⁰ a spring flood.

Gradually a kind of order emerges from⁸²⁰ this chaos of battling and bending rocks. The swelling summits⁸³⁰ of the rocky waves become new mountain ranges, and the⁸⁴⁰ Alps are born. They stand on the site of the⁸⁵⁰ ancient Paleozoic continent that was submerged, and their peaks and ridges are composed, in part, of the old crystal-line rocks⁸⁶⁰ of the primeval continent, which burst through their covering during⁸⁷⁰ the mighty throes of its resurrection.

This is the barest⁸⁸⁰ outline of the history of one range of mountains. Every⁸⁹⁰ range on the globe has a story to tell of⁹⁰⁰ equally absorbing interest, and if you will learn a little⁹¹⁰ geology and use your eyes and intellect you can find⁹²⁰ a scientific romance in any hill.

[926.

COUNT WITTE ON SOCIALISM

The errors and preconceived notions which are at the basis¹⁰ of this theory of Karl Marx become evident on a consideration²⁰ of its fundamental proposition that commodities of the same price³⁰ have the same value because they contain the same quantity⁴⁰ of average abstract human labor socially necessary for their production.⁵⁰

This proposition, in the first place, is entirely indefinite. We⁶⁰ have side by side, wheat of years of good and⁷⁰ of bad harvests, iron from rich and poor mines, products⁸⁰ of machine and hand weaving, gold from rich mines, diamonds⁹⁰ from mines which are unique in kind, and which are¹⁰⁰ obtained almost free by their lucky seekers. We have

positive¹¹⁰ knowledge that all these commodities represent very different quantities of¹²⁰ human labor, that the wheat of fertile countries is produced¹³⁰ with less labor than that of countries where harvests are¹⁴⁰ bad, that the products of hand weaving cost twice as¹⁵⁰ much labor as those produced by machinery, that iron may¹⁶⁰ have required more or less labor according to the quality¹⁷⁰ of the mines and the methods of working them, that¹⁸⁰ gold and diamonds may have cost a fiftieth or a¹⁹⁰ hundredth part of the labor expended on the commodities with²⁰⁰ which they are compared.

The variation of the quantities of²¹⁰ human labor embodied in the commodities named is well known;²²⁰ but the quantity of labor spent in their production we²³⁰ do not know and cannot determine, and without knowing this²⁴⁰ quantity in separate branches of industry and in industry as²⁵⁰ a whole we can say nothing about the average socially²⁶⁰ necessary norm of abstract human labor embodied in commodities, and²⁷⁰ this average norm remains an entirely unknown and indefinable quantity.²⁸⁰ Just as little can we determine the degree and volume²⁹⁰ of influence of those social and natural conditions which directly³⁰⁰ affect the quantity of necessary human labor in different branches³¹⁰ of industry and in different countries of the world.

Besides,³²⁰ the general proposition that value is crystallized labor is inapplicable³³⁰ to certain categories of commodities. Let us take at random³⁴⁰ various commodities, excepting manufactured articles—precious stones, oranges, pheasants, cattle, lumber,³⁵⁰ Siberian furs. Is it possible to say that in these³⁶⁰ things human labor is embodied in the same sense in³⁷⁰ which the statement is made about a piece of cloth³⁸⁰ or a bushel of wheat? In a manufactured product of³⁹⁰ labor there is really embodied a given quantity of⁴⁰⁰ human labor; it is in fact a product of labor⁴¹⁰ without which it would not exist, but let us try⁴²⁰ to apply the same ideas to commodities of a different⁴³⁰ type, such as those named above—and absurdity is evident.

Assuming⁴⁴⁰ as proved that abstract human labor determines the value of⁴⁵⁰ all commodities, Marx in a few words explains, or rather⁴⁶⁰ avoids, the important question of the various kinds and forms⁴⁷⁰ of labor which serve as a measure of value. The⁴⁸⁰ value of commodities, says he, represents an expenditure of human⁴⁹⁰ labor in the abstract, labor is the expenditure of single⁵⁰⁰ labor power, which every ordinary individual without any particular development⁵¹⁰ possesses in his bodily organism. "Simple average labor, it is⁵²⁰ true, varies in character in different countries and at different⁵³⁰ times, but in a particular

society skilled labor counts only⁵⁴⁰ as simple labor intensified, or rather as multiplied simple labor,⁵⁵⁰ a given quantity of skilled being considered equal to a⁵⁶⁰ greater quantity of simple labor."

In reality, however, no such⁵⁷⁰ reduction of skilled and higher forms of labor ever takes⁵⁸⁰ place, nor can it take place because, in the existing⁵⁹⁰ money-economy, hired labor is paid for according to the varying⁶⁰⁰ conditions of the labor market. According to Marx, anyway, in⁶¹⁰ the reduction of skilled labor to unskilled it is impossible⁶²⁰ to be guided by existing norms of money wages, because⁶³⁰ the latter do not correspond to the inner value of⁶⁴⁰ labor; but it is necessary to take as a unit⁶⁵⁰ the full productivity of a day's work of a single⁶⁶⁰ worker in accordance with the quantity of commodities produced by⁶⁷⁰ him; that is, it is necessary to find a certain⁶⁸⁰ quantity for the determination of which there are so far⁶⁹⁰ no positive data.

The quantity itself, if it were found,⁷⁰⁰ would not be constant and would be subject to frequent⁷¹⁰ changes and fluctuations; a day of single labor has a⁷²⁰ different meaning in a factory production and in handicraft or⁷³⁰ agriculture; is different in rich and poor mines, in regions⁷⁴⁰ which have good or bad harvests, etc. In the last⁷⁵⁰ analysis the unit of human labor becomes something which cannot⁷⁶⁰ be grasped, and the proposition that the value of commodities⁷⁷⁰ is measured by the quantity of simple human labor embodied⁷⁸⁰ in them really means nothing.

Such is the theoretical aspect⁷⁹⁰ of the proposition which is the foundation of Marx's theory.⁸⁰⁰ The other aspects of this doctrine which represent in some⁸¹⁰ manner the further development of the fundamental proposition are intended⁸²⁰ mainly to prove and strengthen the preconceived idea that only⁸³⁰ physical human labor yields surplus value which enriches the capitalist, and⁸⁴⁰ that this surplus value is the exclusive "natural gift" of⁸⁵⁰ living human labor.

This assertion of Marx is shown to⁸⁶⁰ be false by the daily experience of those countries which⁸⁷⁰ have reached a high stage of industrial development. Capital strives⁸⁸⁰ everywhere to reduce as much as possible the number of⁸⁹⁰ workingmen in industries on a large scale of production by⁹⁰⁰ the introduction of improved machinery and avoids thus an extensive⁹¹⁰ use of the particular "natural gift" of living labor power.

THE CHIEF AIM OF EDUCATION

BY CHARLES A. McMURRY

We may state briefly some of the reasons why the¹⁰ moral aim should be put forward as the controlling one²⁰ in education.

First: The attainment of virtue, that is, the³⁰ establishment of moral habits, gives us the best quality and⁴⁰ achievement in individual character. It is acknowledged that the perfection⁵⁰ of the individual is a chief essential to the aim⁶⁰ of education. No matter how much we emphasize scientific knowledge⁷⁰ and mental discipline, all admit that the attainment of moral⁸⁰ excellence is still superior to these. As Kant says, "There⁹⁰ is but one good thing in the world, and that¹⁰⁰ is a good will." The perfection of will, however, is¹¹⁰ found only in its subjection to moral requirements in the¹²⁰ individual. It will be generally admitted that all physical, intellectual,¹³⁰ and æsthetic culture should culminate in this individual moral excellence.¹⁴⁰

Second: The second chief essential in the education of children¹⁵⁰ is that they shall be trained for society and for¹⁶⁰ citizenship. They shall be adapted to the social and industrial¹⁷⁰ life of the present. This demand is heard with much¹⁸⁰ emphasis and from the highest quarters. It seems at the¹⁹⁰ present time that the demand for the perfection of the²⁰⁰ individual is yielding, to a considerable extent, to the requirement²¹⁰ for socializing or subordinating the individual to the needs of²²⁰ society. It is in the social order, however, that the²³⁰ moral virtues come chiefly into play. The highest statement of²⁴⁰ the social law is found in the golden rule, and²⁵⁰ it is the application of this everywhere that is most²⁶⁰ needed in social intercourse and in human industry. To equip²⁷⁰ a child properly for social and industrial life is to²⁸⁰ put him in possession, through education, of these moral or²⁹⁰ social virtues and sympathies. This can only be done by³⁰⁰ giving him an insight into human relations and sympathy for³¹⁰ people in all the various conditions of society. This whole³²⁰ point of view, therefore, is moral in the highest degree.³³⁰ Whether we look at education from the standpoint of the³⁴⁰ individual or of society as a whole, moral culture is³⁵⁰ the preëminent need in both.

Third: Moral ideas and moral³⁶⁰ education generally are subject to the same laws of growth³⁷⁰ and development as other kinds of knowledge and culture. Moral³⁸⁰ judgments, feelings, and decisions, vague and rudimentary at first in³⁹⁰ children, gradually develop through

experience and culture to clearness and⁴⁰⁰ strength. It requires a clear advance in intelligence to perceive⁴¹⁰ moral ideas, and likewise to move forward from particular examples⁴²⁰ to general moral concepts. In this respect moral enlightenment does⁴³⁰ not differ from other kinds of growth in intelligence. The⁴⁴⁰ sympathetic and social feelings and the sense of moral obligation⁴⁵⁰ also ripen gradually with the growth in intelligence. If left⁴⁶⁰ to themselves or to chance, these moral ideas, sympathies, and⁴⁷⁰ habits of judgment are easily perverted and the whole moral⁴⁸⁰ character wrecked. Indeed they require the most careful cultivation and⁴⁹⁰ direction by wise teachers and parents.

Fourth: The great central⁵⁰⁰ studies of the school course, such as reading, literature, and⁵¹⁰ history, are full to overflowing with material of the best⁵²⁰ quality upon which the moral judgments and sympathies may be⁵³⁰ directly cultivated. These forms of biography and history and literature⁵⁴⁰ which are coming to be most used in the schools,⁵⁵⁰ are especially fruitful in those personal, concrete forms of life⁵⁶⁰ which reveal simple moral ideas in a striking form. The⁵⁷⁰ chief fact to be observed is, that these studies already⁵⁸⁰ used in the school, are preëminent for their moral worth,⁵⁹⁰ but have not been employed chiefly to bring out this⁶⁰⁰ form of culture and character growth.

Fifth: The school, however,⁶¹⁰ is not limited in its sphere of opportunities to the⁶²⁰ theoretical treatment of morals, to the mere observation of moral⁶³⁰ ideas in stories, etc. It has abundant opportunity to lead⁶⁴⁰ over from moral judgments and sympathetic feelings to conduct. Every⁶⁵⁰ one concedes that it is as much the business of⁶⁶⁰ a teacher to look after the conduct of children as⁶⁷⁰ to supervise their acquisition of ideas and knowledge. The school⁶⁸⁰ itself is a social organization, and children cannot live in⁶⁹⁰ its close relationships without practising the social virtues, or else⁷⁰⁰ violating them. There is an increasing and emphatic demand that⁷¹⁰ our schools shall be converted more and more into social⁷²⁰ institutions, that by means of the extension of social activities⁷³⁰ in cooking, weaving, industrial occupations, and coöperation, this social spirit⁷⁴⁰ shall be given freer scope. This will fit children better⁷⁵⁰ to understand, appreciate, and sympathize with the more intimate and⁷⁶⁰ complex social and industrial conditions into which the people are⁷⁷⁰ rapidly growing. We may even go so far as to⁷⁸⁰ say that the strongest and most intelligent demand upon the⁷⁹⁰ school in late years is for greater socialization of its⁸⁰⁰ activities, and in the last analysis, what does this mean,⁸¹⁰ other than greater intellectual and moral insight, greater sympathy with⁸²⁰

our fellow-men, better social conduct, morality? The school therefore is⁸³⁰ not limited to the theory of morals.

These considerations bearing⁸⁴⁰ upon the value of the moral aim in education seem⁸⁵⁰ to justify us as teachers in pushing it to the⁸⁶⁰ front and in concentrating our energies upon its accomplishment. [869.

PROFIT-SHARING

BY GEORGE C. SMITH

Profit-sharing is a device for binding together the employer¹⁰ and employee in a given enterprise, and for promoting their²⁰ mutual interest. Undoubtedly it is one of the most important³⁰ remedies proposed for the evils of the present labor situation.⁴⁰

Profit-sharing has been officially defined as an "agreement freely⁵⁰ entered into, by which the employee receives a share, fixed⁶⁰ in advance, of the profits." The proportion to be distributed⁷⁰ must be fixed in advance else the amount distributed would⁸⁰ be simply a gift. It is not philanthropy. It is⁹⁰ a business proposition entered into by employer and employee to¹⁰⁰ accomplish certain results which may or may not be accurately¹¹⁰ ascertainable. It must be distinguished from gain sharing where the¹²⁰ amount of the bonus is proportionate to the saving in¹³⁰ cost of production, irrespective of the net profit realized by¹⁴⁰ the employer. It must also be distinguished from partnership agreements,¹⁵⁰ where a division of profits is partially or wholly substituted¹⁶⁰ for wages. It involves no radical change in the wage¹⁷⁰ system; it contemplates merely a share of the profits in¹⁸⁰ addition to wages. It does not depend, as is so¹⁹⁰ often supposed, upon any acknowledged injustice in the present arrangement²⁰⁰ of things; it is not, therefore, socialistic—in fact, it²¹⁰ is paternalistic. It is designed to be, and should be,²²⁰ a self-supporting proposition; the profit which is shared must²³⁰ be created by the employee through greater care and diligence.²⁴⁰ This is its economic basis.

The motives of the employer²⁵⁰ for sharing are almost as varied as the plans, and²⁶⁰ the detail of the plans are as numerous as the²⁷⁰ establishments adopting them. Several of the profit-sharing plans in²⁸⁰ existence at the present time originated during the great labor²⁹⁰ unrest of 1886 to 1890. The motives which prompted many³⁰⁰ of the employers at that time were the elimination of³¹⁰ unions from the

establishments or the stopping of strikes and³²⁰ other labor difficulties. I have before me letters from a³³⁰ number of employers in which these reasons for establishing the³⁴⁰ scheme are stated. I know of several instances where the³⁵⁰ schemes were abandoned because they did not prevent strikes. In³⁶⁰ some cases, and large ones too, the scheme has been³⁷⁰ philanthropic. Fortunately these are few. In others an advertising advantage³⁸⁰ has been calculated, the employer believing that people will be³⁹⁰ led to make purchases from those who are supposed to⁴⁰⁰ be generous with their workmen.

Some employers desire to eliminate⁴¹⁰ the floating laborer, increasing the length of the term of⁴²⁰ employment. Some desire, by taking the employee into partnership, to⁴³⁰ perpetuate the enterprise. But most common, and although not so⁴⁴⁰ altruistic as others, more sound economically, is the desire on⁴⁵⁰ the part of the employer to increase his own profits⁴⁶⁰ and, at the same time increase the workman's compensation, through⁴⁷⁰ appealing to certain motives of enterprise on the part of⁴⁸⁰ the employee leading to increased efficiency and decreased costs of⁴⁹⁰ doing business. Profit-sharing schemes conceived and designed to accomplish⁵⁰⁰ these results are by far the most numerous and are⁵¹⁰ generally more successful than the others.

Of the numerous methods⁵²⁰ for sharing profits there are three main types. Numerous details⁵³⁰ modify these schemes considerably, but the main features easily classify⁵⁴⁰ them. The most common and oldest type takes the form⁵⁵⁰ of a cash payment at the end of a fixed⁵⁶⁰ period. The manner of calculating the amount to be distributed⁵⁷⁰ may take numerous forms and the period of distribution may⁵⁸⁰ vary from a week or two as in the Henry⁵⁹⁰ Ford Motor Works plan, to a year which is more⁶⁰⁰ usual. A second method, most common among the thrifty workmen⁶¹⁰ of France, takes some form of deferred participation by means⁶²⁰ of dividends on savings bank deposits, or of provident funds⁶³⁰ and annuities. The third method, which has perhaps won most⁶⁴⁰ favor in the United States and is almost exclusively American,⁶⁵⁰ takes the form of payment in shares of stock of⁶⁶⁰ the company. This is frequently called the Perkins' method because⁶⁷⁰ George W. Perkins fathered its introduction in the United States⁶⁸⁰ Steel Corporation and in the International Harvester Company. Many of⁶⁹⁰ the most prominent concerns in the country employ in the⁷⁰⁰ aggregate many thousands of employees who are eligible or may⁷¹⁰ become eligible to share in the profits of their company⁷²⁰ through the ownership of stock acquired on easy payments and⁷³⁰ yielding, in many cases, extra dividends.

Has profit-sharing promoted⁷⁴⁰ mutuality? Has it been successful, on the whole, in this⁷⁵⁰ country? Are workmen better off because of it? Has the⁷⁶⁰ cost of production or the cost of sales been lowered?⁷⁷⁰ The answers to these questions bring to light a wide⁷⁸⁰ difference of opinion. Many students of profit-sharing condemn it.⁷⁹⁰ Many employers have abolished it after a trial. Labor unions⁸⁰⁰ oppose it, believing that the workmen suffer many injustices because⁸¹⁰ of it. Then there are those who believe that it⁸²⁰ is all right for the other fellow, but it couldn't⁸³⁰ be applied to their own business.

After a very wide⁸⁴⁰ survey of the subject, after interviewing many employers and many⁸⁵⁰ employees who have had direct personal experience with it, I⁸⁶⁰ have come to the conclusion, well supported by a mass⁸⁷⁰ of evidence which I have collected, that profit sharing has⁸⁸⁰ failed because it has been improperly instituted. Employers have expected⁸⁹⁰ too much or have been too impatient for results. It⁹⁰⁰ has not had a fair trial in many instances. In⁹¹⁰ other instances right motives have not been appealed to. Its⁹²⁰ failure has been, borrowing the terminology of our president, psychological.⁹³⁰

Profit-sharing will not solve our labor problems. It will,⁹⁴⁰ when properly adopted, prevent them arising. It may, or may⁹⁵⁰ not have an economic basis. That depends upon the management⁹⁶⁰ and the plan. It has done much good and we⁹⁷⁰ may expect to see it more widely employed in the⁹⁸⁰ future; with the awakened sense that the laborer is entitled⁹⁹⁰ to something more than a living wage. [997.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(As described in part in the *North American Review* by Frank B. Noyes, President of the Associated Press.)

The Associated Press is an association of something over 850¹⁰ newspapers, operating under a charter of the State of New York²⁰ as a mutual and coöperative organization for the interchange³⁰ and collection of news. Under the terms of its charter⁴⁰ "the corporation is not to make a profit nor to⁵⁰ make or declare dividends, and is not to engage in⁶⁰ the business of selling intelligence nor traffic in the same."⁷⁰

Its Board of Directors is composed of active newspaper men⁸⁰ chosen at annual meetings by the membership.

Its members are⁹⁰ scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to¹⁰⁰ the Gulf, and represent every possible shade of political belief,¹¹⁰ religious faith, and economic sympathy. It is obvious that the¹²⁰ Associated Press can have no partisan nor factional bias, no¹³⁰ religious affiliation, no capitalistic nor pro-labor trend. Its function is¹⁴⁰ simply to furnish its members with a truthful, clean, comprehensive,¹⁵⁰ non-partisan report of the news of the world as expeditiously¹⁶⁰ as is compatible with accuracy and as economically as possible.¹⁷⁰

The newspapers composing its membership contribute first the news of¹⁸⁰ their localities, and second, weekly assessments of money aggregating about¹⁹⁰ \$3,000,000 per annum, with which an extensive system of leased²⁰⁰ wires is maintained (22,000 miles of wire in the daytime²¹⁰ and 28,000 at night), bureaus in the principal American cities²²⁰ supplementing and collating the news of local newspapers and bureaus²³⁰ for the original collection of news throughout the world.

While²⁴⁰ the Associated Press is generally held in good esteem, I²⁵⁰ would not be understood as indicating that it has been²⁶⁰ exempt from criticism and attack. If in a campaign all²⁷⁰ the candidates, or their managers or press agents did not²⁸⁰ accuse the Associated Press of the grossest partisanship as against²⁹⁰ the particular candidacy in which they were interested, those bearing³⁰⁰ the responsibilities of the service would feel convinced that something³¹⁰ was radically wrong and would look with suspicion on the report³²⁰ themselves. This is but human nature. During the last campaign³³⁰ for the Presidential nomination every candidate either in person or³⁴⁰ by proxy expressed his conviction that the Associated Press was³⁵⁰ favorable to somebody else.

With all this, however, goes a³⁶⁰ fundamental misunderstanding of the functions of the Associated Press. The³⁷⁰ individual correspondent or reporter for a given newspaper or a³⁸⁰ small group of newspapers having a common bias may be³⁹⁰ permitted to indulge in partisanship or in propaganda. This is⁴⁰⁰ absolutely not to be permitted in the Associated Press. No⁴¹⁰ bias of any sort can be allowed. Our function is⁴²⁰ to supply our members with news, not views; with news⁴³⁰ as it happens—not as we may want it to⁴⁴⁰ happen. Intensely as its management may sympathize with any movement,⁴⁵⁰ no propaganda in its behalf can be permitted. Very jealously⁴⁶⁰ indeed does the membership guard against their agency going outside⁴⁷⁰ its allotted duties and argus-eyed is the censorship of⁴⁸⁰ every handler of our "copy." It is not, naturally, to⁴⁹⁰ be claimed that no mistakes are

made. They are made⁵⁰⁰ and will be made. But in the very nature of⁵¹⁰ business, with the heart so worn upon the sleeve, detection⁵²⁰ very swiftly follows, and the mistakes are few and far⁵³⁰ between.

Another cause of frequent misapprehension is in the general⁵⁴⁰ tendency of newspaper readers to attribute anything seen in print⁵⁵⁰ to the Associated Press. From time to time some voice⁵⁶⁰ is raised denouncing the Associated Press in the same breath⁵⁷⁰ both as a monopoly and because it is not a⁵⁸⁰ monopoly, and insisting that it become a monopoly by admitting⁵⁹⁰ to its membership all desiring its service. From an ethical⁶⁰⁰ standpoint only, then, is there anything improper, unsafe or⁶¹⁰ unwise in a group of newspapers, large or small, associating⁶²⁰ themselves together to do a thing that each must otherwise⁶³⁰ do separately and of reserving to themselves the right to⁶⁴⁰ determine to what extent the membership of such a group⁶⁵⁰ shall be enlarged?

To compel the Associated Press to assume⁶⁶⁰ an entity of its own and to serve all comers⁶⁷⁰ would, in my judgment, bring about a condition fraught with⁶⁸⁰ the gravest dangers to the freedom of the press and⁶⁹⁰ in turn to the freedom of the people. At present⁷⁰⁰ about one-third of the daily newspapers of the country⁷¹⁰ are represented by membership in the Associated Press. There are⁷²⁰ a number of concerns engaged in the collection and sale⁷³⁰ of general news to non-members of the Associated Press.⁷⁴⁰ If the Associated Press could be held as a common⁷⁵⁰ carrier, these news-selling organizations would be wiped out and⁷⁶⁰ the Associated Press would, if the end sought for was⁷⁷⁰ accomplished, become a real monopoly and, the incentive for coöperation⁷⁸⁰ no longer existing, it would naturally drift into a concern⁷⁹⁰ for pecuniary profit, in private ownership and subject to private⁸⁰⁰ control.

Because the danger would be so grave it will⁸¹⁰ not come, but for another reason also, a very basic⁸²⁰ reason—there can be no monopoly in news. The day⁸³⁰ that it becomes apparent that a monopoly in collecting and⁸⁴⁰ distributing news exists, that day, in some way, by some⁸⁵⁰ method, individual newspapers or groups of newspapers will take up⁸⁶⁰ the work of establishing a service for themselves, independent of⁸⁷⁰ outside control. The news of the world is open to⁸⁸⁰ him who will go for it. Any one willing⁸⁹⁰ to expend the energy, the time, and the money to⁹⁰⁰ approach it may dip from the well of truth. The⁹¹⁰ news service of the Associated Press does not consist of⁹²⁰ its leased wires or its offices. Its soul is in⁹³⁰ the personal service of human men, of men with eyes⁹⁴⁰ to see, with ears to hear, with hands to

write,⁹⁵⁰ and with brains to understand, of men who are proud⁹⁶⁰ when they succeed, humiliated when they fail and resentful when⁹⁷⁰ maligned. And as to-day men labor and die in order⁹⁸⁰ that the members of the Associated Press may lay before⁹⁹⁰ their readers a fair picture of the world's happenings, so¹⁰⁰⁰ always will these and other men serve nobly and die¹⁰¹⁰ bravely that the world may have tidings. [1017.

PACKAGE CAR SERVICE AND THE RETAILER

BY COMMISSIONER COYLE

In conclusion I wish to direct your attention to a¹⁰ feature worthy of careful consideration; one which in my estimation²⁰ is responsible for much of the antagonism toward the railroad.³⁰ It is in respect to the treatment accorded the country⁴⁰ merchants by the railroads of this country. I mean the⁵⁰ merchants at the local stations. I was once an agent⁶⁰ at such a station; I was once a merchant in⁷⁰ such a town, so that I know by experience, the⁸⁰ limitations of the agent to assist the merchant in his⁹⁰ struggle to compete with the merchant at the competitive point,¹⁰⁰ and I know the helpless condition of the merchant who¹¹⁰ must rely upon such an agent for support. Though the¹²⁰ agent may be ever so well disposed his complaints and¹³⁰ suggestions must filter through the several departments of the railroads¹⁴⁰ until they are so thin or so stale when they¹⁵⁰ reach the officials who shape the policy of the road¹⁶⁰ as to merit or receive little attention. These merchants at¹⁷⁰ local towns are deserving of our especial attention and support¹⁸⁰ in their present struggle; not alone because they are neglected¹⁹⁰ by the railroads, but at this particular time because they²⁰⁰ will have, from January 1 next, a new difficulty confronting²¹⁰ them in sustaining their trade; that is, the establishment of²²⁰ the parcel post, with which I know you are more²³⁰ familiar than I.

The Traffic Bureau of the Business Men's²⁴⁰ League, which I have the honor to represent, has given²⁵⁰ a great deal of attention to this railroad feature of²⁶⁰ the distribution of goods from this market, and we have²⁷⁰ been working upon the proposition that the jobber is just²⁸⁰ as much interested in getting the goods sold by him²⁹⁰ to his customer in the country as the retail merchant³⁰⁰ in this city is in

getting the goods to his³¹⁰ customer, regardless of his location in St. Louis. Therefore, since³²⁰ we have this package car system so perfected that we³³⁰ may intelligently scrutinize the service of all the railroads serving³⁴⁰ St. Louis, we are contending now for the improvement of³⁵⁰ the service to the local stations.

There is no such³⁶⁰ thing as a local station to a jobber. The merchant³⁷⁰ from the smallest local station on any railroad looks just³⁸⁰ as good to us in this market as though he³⁹⁰ came from a highly competitive railroad town and is entitled⁴⁰⁰ to our consideration and the consideration of the carriers accordingly.⁴¹⁰

Through what I consider a mistaken policy of economy and⁴²⁰ development of their own properties, the railroads of this country⁴³⁰ have given too much attention to competitive business and too⁴⁴⁰ little to local business. The result of this is that⁴⁵⁰ under the present fabric of rates, intermediate towns often pay⁴⁶⁰ the same rates as the competitive town beyond, yet shipments⁴⁷⁰ leaving here on the same day are often from one⁴⁸⁰ to three days longer in reaching the intermediate or local⁴⁹⁰ town.

It is gratifying to note, however, that a few⁵⁰⁰ progressive managements are taking this view of it also, and⁵¹⁰ are inaugurating methods beneficial to the local points. It rests⁵²⁰ largely with us, however, and particularly with an association like⁵³⁰ yours, to exercise our commercial strength in behalf of our⁵⁴⁰ customers by contending forcibly for such a system of distribution of⁵⁵⁰ our goods that a more equitable service shall be given⁵⁶⁰ to all points. To this end the routing of your⁵⁷⁰ competitive business should be predicated on the service rendered to⁵⁸⁰ local points; or, in plainer language, the lines that give⁵⁹⁰ especial attention to the systematic and prompt handling of your⁶⁰⁰ shipments to local points are entitled to more consideration at the⁶¹⁰ hands of the shippers in the distribution of their competitive⁶²⁰ business. It is unreasonable to expect, of course, such a⁶³⁰ revolution in this respect as to have equal service to⁶⁴⁰ all points, but the tendency should be in that direction⁶⁵⁰ much more than it is at present.

I may be⁶⁶⁰ mistaken, but, after giving the subject serious thought, I believe, as⁶⁷⁰ a matter of economy to the railroads and the improvement⁶⁸⁰ of the service as suggested, smaller cars should be used⁶⁹⁰ in this package car trade. Cars so constructed as to⁷⁰⁰ carry a maximum load of about the present average merchandise⁷¹⁰ loading, which is approximately 18,000 pounds per car; cars capable⁷²⁰ of being carried in fast trains, to be switched at⁷³⁰ local points or small stations with-

out the loss incidental to⁷⁴⁰ the handling of cars of large capacity designed especially for⁷⁵⁰ carload business, as is the case at present, thus releasing⁷⁶⁰ these large cars of 60,000 pounds capacity for the service⁷⁷⁰ for which they are designed. The railroads now have cars⁷⁸⁰ constructed especially for live stock, for lumber, for coal, for⁷⁹⁰ coke, for cooperage and for perishable freight, but none especially⁸⁰⁰ designed for the highest class freight they handle; namely, these⁸¹⁰ merchandise or package car shipments. By the use of such⁸²⁰ cars as suggested, much of the delay incidental to rehandling⁸³⁰ at break bulk points would be avoided, the expense⁸⁴⁰ of operating local or way freight trains greatly reduced, and⁸⁵⁰ damage to freight by rehandling eliminated to a great extent.⁸⁶⁰ The increased efficiency of their terminal facilities in the loading⁸⁷⁰ and unloading of such freight by the use of a⁸⁸⁰ smaller and greater number of car units upon the same⁸⁹⁰ terminal tracks now used for the large cars, is also⁹⁰⁰ an item, I believe, worthy of careful consideration by the⁹¹⁰ railroads.

In short, is it not quite reasonable to expect⁹²⁰ that the railroads should so classify their service and furnish⁹³⁰ such facilities as to specialize the less than carload merchandise⁹⁴⁰ traffic to the extent that all receivers of such freight⁹⁵⁰ both at local as well as competitive points, may rely⁹⁶⁰ upon that service as they do upon the express service⁹⁷⁰ and eventually relieve the public of the expensive express service⁹⁸⁰ except for the transportation of valuable articles or such as⁹⁹⁰ may require the attention of a messenger enroute. [998.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS

BY REV. C. F. AKED

The world divides its admiration between the persons who destroy¹⁰ life and those who spend their days in efforts to²⁰ save it. The soldier has been the object of all³⁰ men's regard. In any city in the world whose streets⁴⁰ are crowded with monuments to heroes, those erected to the⁵⁰ memory of fighting men predominate. In any country the soldier's⁶⁰ uniform is the badge of honor. Century by century our⁷⁰ race has awarded the prizes of life and place and⁸⁰ pomp and power to the man whose business it is⁹⁰ to kill men.

But the world honors also those who¹⁰⁰ live to save men—the philanthropists of all the ages.¹¹⁰ The wealth and learning and influ-

ence of a great city¹²⁰ pay homage to a citizen whose name is synonymous with¹³⁰ practical philanthropy and beneficent public service. Prophets, apostles, martyrs, the¹⁴⁰ poet laurel-crowned, the man of science with calm gaze¹⁵⁰ searching the depths of infinite being and the missionary who¹⁶⁰ himself repeats creation's primal word, "Let there be light," are¹⁷⁰ enshrined in our hearts as the makers and masters of¹⁸⁰ men.

It is curious. Why should we honor him who¹⁹⁰ kills and him who makes alive? Can we not distinguish²⁰⁰ between them? Are our minds built, indeed, in water-tight²¹⁰ compartments and our souls, too? Are our instincts chaotic? And²²⁰ our emotions, are they founded in unreason and do they²³⁰ lead but to folly?

Human nature is, indeed, compounded of²⁴⁰ complexities and contradictions, but for this apparent anomaly a rational²⁵⁰ basis may be found. In the ultimate analysis there is²⁶⁰ one ideal for the fighter and for the philanthropist, for²⁷⁰ the man whose business it is to kill and for²⁸⁰ him who lives to make alive. The ideal is sacrifice²⁹⁰ for the common good. In the case of the fighting³⁰⁰ man the ideal is often wretchedly obscured; is, at times,³¹⁰ totally lost sight of. Nevertheless the ideal of the warrior³²⁰ remains as an ideal.

And the world has agreed to³³⁰ pay honor to the soldier, not because he is ready³⁴⁰ to kill, but because it understands that, with life and³⁵⁰ youth and health and joy and wife and home and³⁶⁰ little ones, and all that makes life worth living behind³⁷⁰ him, to be won and held by retreat, with torture,³⁸⁰ wounds, death in front of him, he will scorn liberty³⁹⁰ and life, choose death and honor. This is the soldier's⁴⁰⁰ ideal. This is the warrior's glory.

The soldier's honor and⁴¹⁰ the warrior's ideal are not the highest and noblest conceivable.⁴²⁰ The ancient systems of India placed the priest above the⁴³⁰ warrior. And for good reason. The ideal of the warrior⁴⁴⁰ is to die for men. The ideal of the priest⁴⁵⁰ is to live for men. And it is a nobler⁴⁶⁰ thing to live for men than to die for men.⁴⁷⁰ So those ancient systems thought, and they thought rightly. A⁴⁸⁰ death of self-sacrifice seemed great; a life of self-sacrifice was⁴⁹⁰ greater. This is why John Ruskin, speaking to a body⁵⁰⁰ of young men in training as officers of the British⁵¹⁰ army, said to them:

"You fancy, perhaps, that there is⁵²⁰ a severe sense of duty mixed with these peacocky motives?⁵³⁰ And in the best of you there is. But do⁵⁴⁰ not think that it is principle. If you cared to⁵⁵⁰ do your duty to your country in a prosaic and⁵⁶⁰ unsentimental way, depend upon it, there is now truer duty⁵⁷⁰ to be done in raising harvests than in

burning them;⁵⁸⁰ more in building houses than in shelling them; more in⁵⁹⁰ winning money by your own work, wherewith to help men,⁶⁰⁰ than in other people's work, taxing for money wherewith to⁶¹⁰ slay men—more duty, finally, in honest and unselfish living⁶²⁰ than in honest and unselfish dying, though that seems to⁶³⁰ your boy's eyes the bravest."

Let us do honor to⁶⁴⁰ the world's noblest warriors—those who battle with human stupidity.⁶⁵⁰ Huxley was as gallant a fighter for life and liberty⁶⁶⁰ as ever tossed his hat into the ring and followed⁶⁷⁰ it with a cry of joy. Yet when he contemplates⁶⁸⁰ the age-long stupidity of the race his pessimism is so⁶⁹⁰ pessimistic that, like the Egyptian darkness, it can be felt.⁷⁰⁰ Here it is:

"I know no study which is so⁷¹⁰ unutterably saddening as that of the evolution of humanity, as⁷²⁰ it is set forth in the annals of history. Out⁷³⁰ of the darkness of prehistoric ages man emerges with the⁷⁴⁰ marks of his lowly origin strong upon him. He is⁷⁵⁰ a brute, only more intelligent than the other brutes; a⁷⁶⁰ blind prey to impulses which, as often as not, lead⁷⁷⁰ him to destruction; a victim of endless illusions which make⁷⁸⁰ his mental existence a terror and a burden and fill⁷⁹⁰ his physical life with barren toil and battle.

"He attains⁸⁰⁰ a certain degree of physical comfort, and develops a more⁸¹⁰ or less workable theory of life in such favorable situations⁸²⁰ as the plains of Mesopotamia or of Egypt, and then,⁸³⁰ for thousands and thousands of years, struggles, with varying fortunes,⁸⁴⁰ attended by infinite wickedness, bloodshed and misery, to maintain himself⁸⁵⁰ at this point against the greed and the ambition of⁸⁶⁰ his fellow-men.

"He makes a point of killing and otherwise⁸⁷⁰ persecuting all those who first try to get him to⁸⁸⁰ move on, and when he has moved on a step,⁸⁹⁰ foolishly confers post-mortem deification on his victims. He exactly repeats⁹⁰⁰ the process with all who want to move a step⁹¹⁰ yet farther."

It is simply not true—not true in⁹²⁰ spirit and prophecy. "Against stupidity the gods themselves fight powerless,"⁹³⁰ said the wise ancients. But they were wrong, or, if⁹⁴⁰ they were right, men and women have done what the⁹⁵⁰ gods could not do. For we are winning in this⁹⁶⁰ war. Everybody may have a share in the victory.

The⁹⁷⁰ fighting is good all along the line. From the president⁹⁸⁰ of a State university to the kindergarten teacher, from the⁹⁹⁰ editor with his million readers to the man in the¹⁰⁰⁰ smoking car who knocks a little common sense "into the¹⁰¹⁰ stupidest man he ever met in his life," we all¹⁰²⁰ have our chance.

Besides, there is oneself! Does not Carlyle¹⁰³⁰ exhort us: "Arrest your knaves and dastards! Arrest yourself! Make¹⁰⁴⁰ yourself an honest man, and there will be one rogue¹⁰⁵⁰ less in the world!"

Think what each one of us¹⁰⁶⁰ can do to reduce the sum of our natural ignorance!¹⁰⁷⁰ This is the war which is at our doors. [1079.

LABOR

BY LINCOLN STEFFENS

My point of view is not that of Labor, nor¹⁰ is it the business man's nor the politician's. I have²⁰ tried as a reporter to keep in mind always the³⁰ common interest of society as a whole and to see⁴⁰ in politics and in business what made for and what⁵⁰ against the common human good. So now in Labor, I⁶⁰ am for those acts and tendencies which seem to make⁷⁰ for the good of humanity; not of the working people only⁸⁰—that's the narrow Labor view—but of all the people.⁹⁰ And I am against all that Labor does which seems¹⁰⁰ to hurt society; not business (that's the narrow business view),¹¹⁰ but the human community as a whole.

For example: The¹²⁰ reasoning of a part of Labor that efficiency would increase¹³⁰ the profits of the employer more than the wages of¹⁴⁰ the workers, therefore, seems to me to be not¹⁵⁰ only false, but fundamentally wrong. It is anti-social. Even if¹⁶⁰ the premises were true and the argument sound; and even¹⁷⁰ if skimping did reduce profits and came not at all¹⁸⁰ out of the wage-worker and consumer; even then it¹⁹⁰ would be wrong, from the social point of view. Anything²⁰⁰ that hindered or set back the development of efficiency in²¹⁰ the workers would be bad.

So with the questions of²²⁰ wages, hours, and the other conditions of work, and the²³⁰ methods of improving them. Labor wants higher wages, as we²⁴⁰ have seen, primarily, for the same reason that most men want²⁵⁰ more of anything—simply to have more, and more, and²⁶⁰ more. Capital opposes this. Capital wants more and more, and,²⁷⁰ so, fearing that, if Labor got more wages, Capital would²⁸⁰ get less profits, the employer and employee clash and are²⁹⁰ forever fighting somewhere. A strike is an inconvenience and a³⁰⁰ disturbance of the peace. But that isn't the reason we³¹⁰ outsiders should

take the part we do take in the³²⁰ conflict between Capital and Labor.

The importance of Labor's effort³³⁰ to get higher wages becomes obvious. You see that the³⁴⁰ wage-workers are a very large part of society, and³⁵⁰ that the future of the race depends in a startling³⁶⁰ measure upon the men, women, and children that work in³⁷⁰ the mills, mines, and shops. Business is important, too. It³⁸⁰ is not, as business men so commonly think of it,³⁹⁰ an end in itself. It is a means to an⁴⁰⁰ end. That end is not profits alone. Business is⁴¹⁰ the machinery which produces, prepares for use and distributes the⁴²⁰ things society needs to live. And that's why business should⁴³⁰ be kept going industriously, efficiently, at peace. And that's one⁴⁴⁰ reason why strikes and fighting, skimping and inefficiency are bad,⁴⁵⁰ from the social point of view. Because they injure society,⁴⁶⁰ which, I repeat, is all men and all women and⁴⁷⁰ all children.

And that's why low wages are bad, and⁴⁸⁰ long hours, and imperfect sanitation, and child labor and all⁴⁹⁰ the other evils of industrial labor. Not because these evils⁵⁰⁰ hurt Labor; not because children are so exhausted by early⁵¹⁰ work that they grow up to be drunkards and cripples.⁵²⁰ That's the sentimental view of Labor which corresponds to the⁵³⁰ personal view of business. It counts; it counts with me;⁵⁴⁰ and it should count, of course, with everybody; an unsympathetic⁵⁵⁰ race would not be a great race. It would be⁵⁶⁰ deficient in art, literature, and music. But the sentimental view⁵⁷⁰ is not the view to be taken in these articles.⁵⁸⁰ I think it is pitiful to see men and women⁵⁹⁰ work too long for too little. The point of view⁶⁰⁰ I take as a reporter is simply that such evils⁶¹⁰ are bad because Labor is so large a part of⁶²⁰ society that the sufferings of the workers cannot help but⁶³⁰ injure the race, and their well-being will make for⁶⁴⁰ the well-being of society.

Apply this now, to our⁶⁵⁰ typical strike, that of the laundry workers in New York.⁶⁶⁰ Men and women, boys and girls, were underpaid and overworked⁶⁷⁰ three days of the week, in some steam laundries which⁶⁸⁰ are unsanitary and at some machines which, it is said,⁶⁹⁰ injure the worker for life. The grown-ups were pale,⁷⁰⁰ thin, rather weak, and more or less ailing. They were⁷¹⁰ not good stock. And there are some 40,000 of them.⁷²⁰ In the next generation their descendants may be 80,000 or⁷³⁰ 100,000. Some of their children may be listless, weak good-⁷⁴⁰for-nothings of the kind we say "don't deserve any⁷⁵⁰ more than they get," which may be charity or even⁷⁶⁰ the jail. The condition of the laundry workers, then, should⁷⁷⁰ be bettered, for the good of society. But society pays⁷⁸⁰ no heed.

The employers, unorganized and in close⁷⁹⁰ competition, couldn't raise wages. And, of course,⁸⁰⁰ the employees, also in competition and not only⁸¹⁰ with one another, but with the people out of⁸²⁰ work in New York, who pressed for jobs the⁸³⁰ laundry workers were helpless until they organized.

Now⁸⁴⁰ the business men who own the laundries objected to the unions;⁸⁵⁰ unions are organized to use force to compel higher⁸⁶⁰ wages, and, once organized, the union will⁸⁷⁰ abuse its power. All know that. And the⁸⁸⁰ abuse by Labor of its organized power is an evil.⁸⁹⁰ But I think we can learn to distinguish between the good and the evil uses of unions. However, unless society⁹⁰⁰ is ready and able to protect the race interest⁹¹⁰ in that part of society which washes and irons our⁹²⁰ clothes, we must see that the organization of the⁹³⁰ laundry worker's union is right, from the social point⁹⁴⁰ of view.

Bad from the business man's point of⁹⁵⁰ view, because it will interfere with his liberty and⁹⁶⁰ hurt his business by stopping it to enforce demands,⁹⁷⁰ the laundry union may seem bad to the laundry workers⁹⁸⁰ also, from their point of view, and for⁹⁹⁰ the same reason. Most of the laundry workers didn't¹⁰⁰⁰ belong to the union and don't now; and¹⁰¹⁰ they opposed the strike; and they would prefer now¹⁰²⁰ to go back to work. The union leaders have¹⁰³⁰ to send strikers out as pickets to persuade the would-be¹⁰⁴⁰ scabs to sacrifice their immediate, individual interest to the¹⁰⁵⁰ welfare of the laundry workers as a whole. This¹⁰⁶⁰ is bad, too; there really should be some¹⁰⁷⁰ other way to make the conditions of that part of¹⁰⁸⁰ the community right. But, taking human nature and¹⁰⁹⁰ the facts as they are, we can see that¹¹⁰⁰ unless the laundry workers are organized in numbers great enough¹¹¹⁰ to control the labor of the laundries as the proprietors¹¹²⁰ control the machinery and the trade, the employers and¹¹³⁰ the employees cannot come together and better the conditions of¹¹⁴⁰ the trade. Therefore the union, the strike,¹¹⁵⁰ and the picketing of the laundry workers are unnecessary from¹¹⁶⁰ the social point of view. [1165.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE COLLEGE?

What is wrong with the college? As I ask myself¹⁰ that question, I find my mind traveling back to a²⁰ certain organization of which I was once a member. It³⁰ was a small group of relatively insignificant

persons; and yet,⁴⁰ as I have listened in the last few years to⁵⁰ reiterated indictments of our present collegiate education, I have found⁶⁰ the conviction growing within me that that little organization, in⁷⁰ its trivial way and on its restricted scale, had caught⁸⁰ the secret which the American college has missed.

The wind⁹⁰ bloweth where it listeth, the body of which I speak¹⁰⁰ was nothing but a high-school debating-society. It was¹¹⁰ nothing but a debating-society, but it had got hold¹²⁰ of a miraculous power, to define or even to describe¹³⁰ which I shall not try. I can only put down¹⁴⁰ a few of its results. It had the knack, somehow¹⁵⁰ or other, of taking raw and callow high-school freshmen¹⁶⁰ and sophomores and instilling into them, sometimes with a suddenness¹⁷⁰ that was startling, a literally furious interest in all sorts¹⁸⁰ of questions, political, social, and ethical, and an equally furious¹⁹⁰ desire to discuss them endlessly. My memory may play me²⁰⁰ some tricks of exaggeration as I look back, but as²¹⁰ I remember it, we boys came to reckon time in²²⁰ those days from one Friday night to the next. In²³⁰ their turmoil and fervor, the meetings themselves stand out in²⁴⁰ my mind as a sort of vivid contrast, especially in²⁵⁰ the matter of demands for the floor, with certain prayer-meetings²⁶⁰ I have attended. Social functions, even dances, could not²⁷⁰ compete with them. If there was an athletic event on²⁸⁰ a Friday afternoon, the club did not adjourn in the²⁹⁰ evening to help celebrate the victory. The debate was held³⁰⁰ as usual, merely with added zest and an access of³¹⁰ virtue. No January blizzard was severe enough seriously to impair³²⁰ the attendance. The meetings began on the dot, and ended³³⁰ when it was no longer possible to force or bribe³⁴⁰ the janitor to keep the building open. Most of my³⁵⁰ other high-school experiences, much even of my college life,³⁶⁰ fade into fog and have compared with the vivid memories³⁷⁰ of that society. I have no doubt that, in any³⁸⁰ absolute sense, its meetings were as absurd, its debates as³⁹⁰ wild and whirling, as any that were ever held. The⁴⁰⁰ product, then and there, was useless; but the spirit back⁴¹⁰ of it all! That was authentic. That was, and is,⁴²⁰ a living thing. I use the word "spirit," but no⁴³⁰ one word will do. It was a something in the⁴⁴⁰ air, an atmosphere, a tradition, a grip, a pressure, and⁴⁵⁰ urgency, an uplift, a quickening of the will, an intellectual⁴⁶⁰ enthusiasm. What one calls it, is of no account. The⁴⁷⁰ point is, it is what the American college of to-day⁴⁸⁰ is most in need of. And the question is, how⁴⁹⁰ is it to get it?

Now, the first fact to⁵⁰⁰ be grasped with regard to this spirit, is that, like⁵¹⁰ everything else that is alive, it can inhabit only a⁵²⁰ body

where there is unity. It is no idle chance⁵³⁰ that the phrase "college spirit" has come in our day⁵⁴⁰ to have oftentimes an almost exclusively athletic connotation. The reason⁵⁵⁰ is that on the athletic field we have team-work⁵⁶⁰ among the players and unity of interest on the part⁵⁷⁰ of all. The conditions for the emergence of an intellectual⁵⁸⁰ college spirit are the same. Whatever makes for the intellectual⁵⁹⁰ integrity of a college, renders more likely the appearance of⁶⁰⁰ this spirit. Whatever impairs that integrity, acts as a potent⁶¹⁰ spell to keep it at a distance.

A normal boy⁶²⁰ or girl of college age, introduced into an atmosphere of⁶³⁰ high intellectual pressure, can no more resist it than a⁶⁴⁰ bit of coal can avoid incandescence in the furnace. He⁶⁵⁰ can no more resist it than a person can resist⁶⁶⁰ the hush that falls over an audience in the presence⁶⁷⁰ of the eloquence, or the spirit of panic, once under⁶⁸⁰ way, in the burning theater. A tone and tradition of⁶⁹⁰ mental enthusiasm once firmly established in a college, thereafter the⁷⁰⁰ predominant set of the current will be from the whole⁷¹⁰ to the parts. But in the meantime the problem is⁷²⁰ more complex, and calls for more drastic action.

Spirit should⁷³⁰ come before discipline. This simple principle we sometimes seem to⁷⁴⁰ lose sight of in our education, consistently putting the cart⁷⁵⁰ before the horse. In the days of the Renaissance, when⁷⁶⁰ people had caught a vision of a new world, they⁷⁷⁰ studied their Greek with avidity because they believed it was⁷⁸⁰ a path into that world. We reverse the process. We⁷⁹⁰ set our students to grinding Greek verbs in order that⁸⁰⁰ in an indefinite future they may come in contact with⁸¹⁰ the Hellenic spirit, when what they wanted was a touch⁸²⁰ of the Hellenic spirit to transform the Greek grammar into⁸³⁰ a book of magic. We set them to cutting up⁸⁴⁰ earthworms when what they wanted first was to have their⁸⁵⁰ thoughts turned toward the mystery of physical life. We put⁸⁶⁰ them to studying Italian trusting that in due time a knowledge⁸⁷⁰ of that language may prove an incentive to read Dante,⁸⁸⁰ never perceiving that a craving for Dante might be made⁸⁹⁰ the strongest incentive for studying Italian. We red-ink and blue-⁹⁰⁰ink their compositions, believing, with a touching faith that there is⁹¹⁰ some intrinsic beauty in correct spelling and perfect punctuation that⁹²⁰ will appeal to the undergraduate mind; and all the while⁹³⁰ what they needed was a sense, however dim, of the⁹⁴⁰ wonder of literary creation.

Here is at least a partial⁹⁵⁰ program for the regeneration of the American college:

- (1) Eject from⁹⁶⁰ the student body the intellectually inert.
- (2) Eliminate from the faculty⁹⁷⁰ the narrow specialist, who at his best belongs to the⁹⁸⁰ university, at his worst is a pedant.
- (3) Encourage, among teachers⁹⁹⁰ and students, in the classroom, and still more out¹⁰⁰⁰ of it, every influence that tends to unify, to socialize, to¹⁰¹⁰ humanize knowledge. And let it be remembered—for I have¹⁰²⁰ not forgotten that little debating-club—that one important means¹⁰³⁰ to this end, is simply the creation of a current¹⁰⁴⁰ of vital ideas. Let every one talk, then, talk ardently¹⁰⁵⁰ and endlessly, each about the subject of his special interest,¹⁰⁶⁰ but all about that larger something in which these special¹⁰⁷⁰ interests inhere, and for which, indefinite as the term is,¹⁰⁸⁰ we have no better name than life.

[1087.]

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE

The message for which President Wilson broke the custom of¹⁰ 112 years and read in person in Congress is one²⁰ of the shortest dealing with a great Government policy that³⁰ has ever been delivered in Congress. Grover Cleveland's tariff message⁴⁰ in 1887 is nearer it in length than any similar⁵⁰ document in recent times. The Wilson message follows:

"I am⁶⁰ very glad to have this opportunity to address the two⁷⁰ houses directly and to verify for myself the impression that⁸⁰ the President of the United States is a person, not⁹⁰ a mere department of the Government hailing Congress from some¹⁰⁰ isolated island of jealous power, sending messages, not speaking naturally¹¹⁰ and with his own voice, that he is a human¹²⁰ being trying to coöperate with other human beings in a¹³⁰ common service. After this pleasant experience I shall feel quite¹⁴⁰ normal in all our dealings with one another.

"I have¹⁵⁰ called the Congress together in extraordinary session because a duty¹⁶⁰ was laid upon the party now in power at the¹⁷⁰ recent elections which it ought to perform promptly in order¹⁸⁰ that the burden carried by the people under existing law¹⁹⁰ may be lightened as soon as possible and in order,²⁰⁰ also, that the business interests of the country may not²¹⁰ be kept too long in suspense as to what the²²⁰ fiscal changes are to be to which they will be²³⁰ required to adjust themselves. It is clear to the whole²⁴⁰ country that the tariff duties must be altered.

"They must²⁵⁰ be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions²⁶⁰ of our economic life which the country has witnessed within²⁷⁰ the last generation. While the whole face and method of²⁸⁰ our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition²⁹⁰ the tariff schedules have remained what they were before the³⁰⁰ change began, or have moved in the direction they were³¹⁰ given when no large circumstance of our industrial development was³²⁰ what it is to-day.

"Our task is to square them³³⁰ with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the³⁴⁰ sooner we shall escape from suffering from the facts and³⁵⁰ the sooner our men of business will be free to³⁶⁰ thrive by the law of nature (the nature of free³⁷⁰ business) instead of by the law of legislation and artificial³⁸⁰ arrangement.

"We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield³⁹⁰ in our day—very far indeed from the field in which⁴⁰⁰ our prosperity might have had a normal growth and stimulation.⁴¹⁰ No one who looks the facts squarely in the face⁴²⁰ or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action⁴³⁰ can fail to perceive the principles upon which recent tariff⁴⁴⁰ legislation has been based.

"We long ago passed beyond the⁴⁵⁰ modest notion of 'protecting' the industries of the country and⁴⁶⁰ moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled⁴⁷⁰ to the direct patronage of the Government.

"For a long⁴⁸⁰ time—a time so long that the men now active⁴⁹⁰ in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it⁵⁰⁰—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group⁵¹⁰ of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they⁵²⁰ needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as⁵³⁰ against the rest of the world.

"Consciously or unconsciously, we⁵⁴⁰ have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from⁵⁵⁰ competition behind which it was easy by any, even the⁵⁶⁰ crudest, forms of combination, to organize monopoly until at last⁵⁷⁰ nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests⁵⁸⁰ of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business,⁵⁹⁰ but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of⁶⁰⁰ action will save us from a final hard crystallization of⁶¹⁰ monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that⁶²⁰ quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

"It is plain⁶³⁰ what those principles must be. We must abolish everything that⁶⁴⁰ bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind⁶⁵⁰ of artificial advantage, and put our business men and pro-

ducers⁶⁶⁰ under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient,⁶⁷⁰ economical and enterprising masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and⁶⁸⁰ merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties⁶⁹⁰ laid upon articles which we do not, and probably can⁷⁰⁰ not, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and⁷¹⁰ merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the⁷²⁰ object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective⁷³⁰ competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the⁷⁴⁰ wits of the rest of the world.

"It would be⁷⁵⁰ unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste⁷⁶⁰ or with strokes that cut at the very roots of⁷⁷⁰ what has grown up amongst us by long process and⁷⁸⁰ at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing⁷⁹⁰ to upset it and break it and deprive it of⁸⁰⁰ a chance to change. It destroys it. We must make⁸¹⁰ changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose⁸²⁰ object is development, a more free and wholesome development,⁸³⁰ not revolution or upset or confusion. We must build up⁸⁴⁰ trade, especially foreign trade.

"We need the outlet and the⁸⁵⁰ enlarged field of energy more than we ever did before.⁸⁶⁰ We must build up industry as well, and must adopt⁸⁷⁰ freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far⁸⁸⁰ as it will build, not pull down.

"In dealing with⁸⁹⁰ the tariff the method by which this may be⁹⁰⁰ done will be a matter of judgment, exercised item by⁹¹⁰ item. To some not accustomed to the excitements and responsibilities⁹²⁰ of greater freedom our methods may in some respects and⁹³⁰ at some points seem heroic, but remedies may be heroic⁹⁴⁰ and yet be remedies. It is our business to make⁹⁵⁰ sure that they are genuine remedies. Our object is clear.⁹⁶⁰ If our motive is above just challenge and only an⁹⁷⁰ occasional error of judgment is chargeable against us, we shall⁹⁸⁰ be fortunate.

"We are called upon to render the country⁹⁹⁰ a great service in more matters than one. Our responsibilities¹⁰⁰⁰ should be met and our methods should be thorough, as¹⁰¹⁰ thorough as moderate and well considered, based upon the facts¹⁰²⁰ as they are, and not worked out as if we¹⁰³⁰ were beginners.

"We are to deal with the facts of¹⁰⁴⁰ our own day, with the facts of no other, and¹⁰⁵⁰ to make laws which square with those facts.

"It is¹⁰⁶⁰ best, indeed it is necessary, to begin with the tariff.¹⁰⁷⁰

"I will urge nothing upon you now at the opening¹⁰⁸⁰ of your session which can obscure that first object or¹⁰⁹⁰ divert our energies from that clearly defined duty. At a¹¹⁰⁰ later time I may take the liberty

of calling your¹¹¹⁰ attention to reforms which should press close upon the heels¹¹²⁰ of the tariff changes, if not accompany them, of which¹¹³⁰ the chief is the reform of our banking and currency¹¹⁴⁰ laws; but just now I refrain.

“For the present I¹¹⁵⁰ put these matters on one side and think only of¹¹⁶⁰ this one thing—of the changes in our fiscal system¹¹⁷⁰ which may best serve to open once more the free¹¹⁸⁰ channels of prosperity to a great people whom we would¹¹⁹⁰ serve to the utmost and throughout both rank and file.”

[1200.

IRVING

Irving was a child of fortune. His father was in¹⁰ comfortable circumstances, and the young man was able to indulge²⁰ in three pleasures which cherished his talents: innocent idling among³⁰ the people of New York, especially in the older parts⁴⁰ of the town and along the water front; writing and⁵⁰ publishing for the sport of it; and traveling in Europe.⁶⁰ The delicate state of his health made it necessary, or⁷⁰ advisable, that he should make sea voyages. Since his invalidity⁸⁰ did not assume painful forms nor fetter his work either⁹⁰ as man of letters or man of affairs, it may¹⁰⁰ be regarded as fortunate, for it won him dispensations which¹¹⁰ his father would not perhaps have accorded to a robust¹²⁰ young man. Irving's genius was not so powerful that it¹³⁰ would have hewn works of art out of strife and¹⁴⁰ poverty. His gentle fancy was nourished by well-being, by¹⁵⁰ leisure to indulge his amiable indolence, to sit on the¹⁶⁰ bank and watch life stream by, to catch a glimpse¹⁷⁰ of a comic old fact in the crowd or the¹⁸⁰ fluttering ribbon on a girl's bonnet. Yet he was not¹⁹⁰ an irresponsible idler who filled his knapsack from other peoples'²⁰⁰ larders and paid his debt to the heirs of the²¹⁰ almoners in priceless books. He was a good business man²²⁰ and self-reliant. At the age of twenty-six he²³⁰ proved his literary gifts and won flattering applause by his²⁴⁰ “Knickerbocker's History of New York;” but he rejected the alluring²⁵⁰ career of letters, went into partnership with his brother and²⁶⁰ for ten years devoted himself to trade. It was only²⁷⁰ when the business failed that he published his second volume,²⁸⁰ “The Sketch Book,” which was so popular as to warrant,²⁹⁰ not only from an artistic, but from a practical point³⁰⁰ of view, his committing himself to the literary career.

He³¹⁰ had justified his leisure and he continued to earn a³²⁰ right to it. When he loafed he invited his soul³³⁰ and not the censure of his family. His was a³⁴⁰ happy and normal life. He wandered through the woods communing³⁵⁰ with pixies and the ghosts of mythical Dutchmen; his fancy³⁶⁰ kept company with tap-room idlers; but he was a³⁷⁰ handsome, fashionable young bachelor, and he lived amid the conventional³⁸⁰ "best society." If the death of his sweetheart threw³⁹⁰ a cloud of melancholy over his life, the shadow of⁴⁰⁰ the cloud is not upon his work. There is no⁴¹⁰ trace in his writings of the tragedy of actual life.⁴²⁰

His portrait is a most satisfying presentment of the kind⁴³⁰ of man who ought to have written his books. It⁴⁴⁰ shows a broad brow with the hair curled youthfully about⁴⁵⁰ the temples; a straight, sensible nose; a wide humorous mouth⁴⁶⁰ twitching at the corners even in the repose of an⁴⁷⁰ engraving; eyes clear, observant, not piercing; the whole face placid⁴⁸⁰ and prosperous; the head held with dignity above a⁴⁹⁰ full chest.

The picture of our first man of letters⁵⁰⁰ is also a portrait of a gentleman, scholar, and diplomat.⁵¹⁰ Irving was minister to Spain and discharged his public duties⁵²⁰ in a creditable manner. He received whatever honor academic and⁵³⁰ political officialdom can bestow upon a literary man, and the⁵⁴⁰ pride and affection of his countrymen followed him for forty⁵⁵⁰ years. He was welcomed in Europe, in Thackeray's happy phrase,⁵⁶⁰ as the "first ambassador whom the New World of Letters⁵⁷⁰ sent to the Old."

It may be that the apparent⁵⁸⁰ contrast between Irving's interest and what we now imagine to⁵⁹⁰ have been the most intense interests of his contemporaries⁶⁰⁰ is due to his temperament and to that side of⁶¹⁰ it which enabled him to seek the society of⁶²⁰ the immortals. Perhaps a man more soaked with reality could⁶³⁰ not have come forth from the life about him and⁶⁴⁰ risen above the threshold of expression. There was in his⁶⁵⁰ time but a small recognized leisure class, a thin, cultivated⁶⁶⁰ stratum of people upheld by church, university, family tradition⁶⁷⁰ and well-founded prosperity. The best brains of the people⁶⁸⁰ were busy with the problem of getting a livelihood. A⁶⁹⁰ man had to be doing something obviously worth while or⁷⁰⁰ lose self-respect and the respect of his neighbors. A⁷¹⁰ long-established culture that lives at the expense of the⁷²⁰ multitude (such is the dependence of culture in all capitalist⁷³⁰ societies) may be unjustified from the point of view of⁷⁴⁰ social equity; but at least such a culture has leisure⁷⁵⁰ and training to express itself in art. In a young⁷⁶⁰ country,

for the settlement of which the only motive is⁷⁷⁰ to find a living for one's self by labor or⁷⁸⁰ exploitation (and that is the motive for the colonizing of⁷⁹⁰ America despite the stories of the quest for religious liberty⁸⁰⁰ and other superstitions of history), every able man works; the⁸¹⁰ drone is either the unfit, incapable of producing literature or⁸²⁰ anything else, or the exploiter on the alert for commercial⁸³⁰ advantage. The worthy individual who wins exemption from the workaday⁸⁴⁰ struggle wins it after a youth of toil or business⁸⁵⁰ responsibility, and he is then not habituated to æsthetic interests⁸⁶⁰ and the pursuits of art.

Irving is not, of course,⁸⁷⁰ akin to the spirit of revolt that now seems the⁸⁸⁰ most significant fact of the age of Wordsworth; he is⁸⁹⁰ a conventional man, with no very profound convictions, no intense⁹⁰⁰ theory of life. His philosophy is that of the amiable,⁹¹⁰ gifted man of the world of all times and⁹²⁰ places: "I have always had an opinion that much good⁹³⁰ might be done by keeping mankind in good humor with⁹⁴⁰ one another." Such a philosophy does not proceed from a⁹⁵⁰ nature that is torn by everlasting problems, but it is⁹⁶⁰ not referable to any special period of literary thought; it⁹⁷⁰ is as near to Scott as to Addison, it is⁹⁸⁰ as remote from Swift as from Shelley.

Is it too⁹⁹⁰ much to say that Irving's style, resonant and full of¹⁰⁰⁰ color, set a standard for American historians, to which is¹⁰¹⁰ owing in some measure the rich readability of Prescott and¹⁰²⁰ Parkman? And is it presumptuous to suggest that there has¹⁰³⁰ departed a glory from historical writing which in these alert¹⁰⁴⁰ and many-talented days might advantageously be recovered by those¹⁰⁵⁰ historiographers who "discourse of affairs orderly as they were done"?¹⁰⁶⁰ Of the arid and cautiously accurate there is no lack,¹⁰⁷⁰ and there is plenty, too, of the over-rhetorical which¹⁰⁸⁰ results from the efforts of mediocrity to sound the stately¹⁰⁹⁰ charm of his style. [1094.

WAR PROVES THE RELIGION OF TO-DAY

BY REV. DR. W. S. RAINSFORD

Our times are heroic. There never was as much real¹⁰ religion in the world as to-day. This war proves it.²⁰ It is no exaggeration to say that in all professedly³⁰ Christian lands multitudes of good people are profoundly discouraged by⁴⁰ the vast eruption of war.

I hold that, while such⁵⁰ a temper is natural, it is mistaken. It is not⁶⁰ the foundations of the Christian religion that have been shaken,⁷⁰ but those old forms of belief—those half-heathen conceptions⁸⁰ of God, good in their time, but now quite past⁹⁰ all usefulness, that are tottering to a final collapse.¹⁰⁰ What Lincoln said in his message of December 1, 1862,¹¹⁰ is even truer to-day than it was then.

The dogmas¹²⁰ of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present.¹³⁰ The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must¹⁴⁰ rise to the occasion. As our case is new, so¹⁵⁰ we must think anew and act anew—we must disenthral¹⁶⁰ ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

The world¹⁷⁰ that emerges from this awful caldron of fire and blood¹⁸⁰ will be a different world, a far more truly Christian¹⁹⁰ world, than the old.

The greatest man that ever lived²⁰⁰—not a demi-god or half man, but a real²¹⁰ man, one of ourselves—said: "Salt is good, but if²²⁰ the salt has lost its savor wherewith shall it be²³⁰ salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing but to be²⁴⁰ cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men.²⁵⁰ Ye are the salt of the earth."—(Matt. v., 13.)²⁶⁰

Jesus was ages ahead of His time. He is ahead²⁷⁰ of all time. He, knowing as none²⁸⁰ ever knew "what was in man," saw that, outlasting all²⁹⁰ national and tribal bonds, there was a deeper union, "that³⁰⁰ God had made of one blood all nations of men,"³¹⁰ and that with the slow growth of knowledge this final³²⁰ bond would be recognized and joyfully owned; that, till men³³⁰ accepted it and built their civilization on it, all their³⁴⁰ efforts were as those of builders who founded their masonry³⁵⁰ on the sand; no work so founded could stand the³⁶⁰ tests of time. So He taught. So it has come³⁷⁰ to pass.

Orthodox Christianity has ignored, refined away, or denied³⁸⁰ His teaching. Orthodox Christianity, whether Greek or Roman or Teutonic³⁹⁰ or Anglican, while claiming to deliver His message to men⁴⁰⁰ has altered His emphasis, has retained His words, and denied⁴¹⁰ His spirit; has, I say, so completely altered His emphasis⁴²⁰ that, like the salt that has lost its savor,⁴³⁰ it has been already cast forth by multitudes of thinking⁴⁴⁰ men on the refuse of civilization. It has proved itself⁴⁵⁰ anew only fit to be trodden under foot of men⁴⁶⁰ and into bloody mire they are treading it now.

Behind⁴⁷⁰ the awful turmoil of struggling, strangling millions the Kaisers and⁴⁸⁰ the Czars, the Chancellors and Generals are calling on God⁴⁹⁰ to aid them strangle and kill. What sort of a god⁵⁰⁰ are they

calling on? The merely national god, the tribal⁵¹⁰ god, the god that favors one man as against another,⁵²⁰ the god that loves his Jacobs and hates his Esaus,⁵³⁰ a god as unlike the God and Father of all⁵⁴⁰ as Juggernaut is unlike Jesus.

Men are beginning to tire⁵⁵⁰ of such a god to-day. After this war they will⁵⁶⁰ loathe him.

Meanwhile men are confronting their fellow-men in⁵⁷⁰ battle as they never confronted them before, and after battle's⁵⁸⁰ dreadful lessons have been learned, will know each other as⁵⁹⁰ never before. This must be so, for nations are meeting⁶⁰⁰ nations.

This is no war of hired soldiery. Not a⁶¹⁰ war of a few skilled at war's trade, trained and⁶²⁰ paid to risk life and home. Now the flower and⁶³⁰ hope of the manhood of the nations has gone forth⁶⁴⁰ to fight if need be to die. Our old world⁶⁵⁰ has seen many strange sights, but never before a sight⁶⁶⁰ like this.

When we were boys we were taught about⁶⁷⁰ the heroes of old time. They were picked out for⁶⁸⁰ us, and we read and reread their story. Then the⁶⁹⁰ leaders of men were great and brave and did not⁷⁰⁰ fear to die. To-day tens of thousands of heroes, humble⁷¹⁰ men and unknown, are dying to hold prosaic trenches, as⁷²⁰ valiantly as Leonidas and his Spartans died to hold Thermopylæ's⁷³⁰ immortal pass.

Dying far from home and friends, and giving,⁷⁴⁰ as they die, what Jesus said was the supreme proof⁷⁵⁰ of man's religious nature, giving their lives for their friends.⁷⁶⁰

I say the world has never seen anything like this⁷⁷⁰ before, and the lesson of it all is so unmistakably⁷⁸⁰ plain that "he that runneth can read."

In the nations⁷⁹⁰ of men, in all the nations, unorganized Serbs or highly⁸⁰⁰ organized Germans, there are unimagined, undreamed-of springs of unselfishness⁸¹⁰ and of valor but waiting the call of a great⁸²⁰ emotion. The supreme call of self-sacrifice. Reverently be it⁸³⁰ spoken, the very same call that led Jesus to the cross.⁸⁴⁰

We have had it dinned into our ears by essayists,⁸⁵⁰ learned professors, and the clergy that our age was given⁸⁶⁰ over to materialism, and that the modern man's god, whether⁸⁷⁰ he carried a dinner pail or hired a French cook,⁸⁸⁰ was his belly.

We know better now. It is before⁸⁹⁰ all preceding ages an idealistic age.

Jesus said, "Man cannot⁹⁰⁰ live by bread alone," and because this is mysteriously, eternally⁹¹⁰ true, and only because it is true, the nations are steadily⁹²⁰ trooping forth to-day, old men and boys, nobles

and⁹³⁰ common born, rich men forsaking their riches, and poor men⁹⁴⁰ braving deeper poverty. And what for?

Just to give the⁹⁵⁰ best they have to the best they know.

If that⁹⁶⁰ is not religion, then Jesus was deluded, and the wise⁹⁷⁰ of all races and of all religions were deluded, too.⁹⁸⁰ Self-sacrifice may be and sometimes has been misdirected; if⁹⁹⁰ so, it will fail of its immediate purpose, but it¹⁰⁰⁰ is the root and source of all lasting religion, and¹⁰¹⁰ so long as it can control the life of men,¹⁰²⁰ even in times of crisis, that life cannot fail to¹⁰³⁰ be in its essence religious. To-day self-sacrifice is the religion¹⁰⁴⁰ of the embattled world.

Civilization has not forgotten the martyrs¹⁰⁵⁰ of early Christian times. They died to emancipate their fellows,¹⁰⁶⁰ and the men to-day dying, locked in each other's destroying¹⁰⁷⁰ arms, are not less truly martyrs than they, for they,¹⁰⁸⁰ too, are dying that the old and false may pass¹⁰⁹⁰ forever away, and that new and better days may come¹¹⁰⁰ to men. [1102.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CASE

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

A typical case was the decision rendered but a few¹⁰ months ago by the Court of Appeals of my own²⁰ State, the State of New York, declaring unconstitutional the workmen's³⁰ compensation act. In their decision the judges admitted the wrong⁴⁰ and the suffering caused by the practices against which the⁵⁰ law was aimed. They admitted that other civilized nations had⁶⁰ abolished these wrongs and practices. But they took the ground⁷⁰ that the Constitution of the United States, instead of being⁸⁰ an instrument to secure justice, had been ingeniously devised to⁹⁰ prevent justice. They insisted that the clause in the Constitution¹⁰⁰ which forbade the taking of property without due process of¹¹⁰ law forbade the effort which had been made in the¹²⁰ law to distribute among all the partners in an enterprise¹³⁰ the effects of the injuries to life or limb of¹⁴⁰ a wage-earner. In other words, they insisted that the¹⁵⁰ Constitution had permanently cursed our people with impotence to right¹⁶⁰ wrong, and had perpetuated a cruel iniquity; for cruel iniquity¹⁷⁰ is not too harsh a term to use in describing¹⁸⁰ the law which, in the event of such an accident,¹⁹⁰ binds the whole burden of crippling disaster on

the shoulders²⁰⁰ least able to bear it—the shoulders of the crippled²¹⁰ man himself, or of the dead man's helpless wife and²²⁰ children. No anarchist orator, raving against the Constitution, ever framed²³⁰ an indictment of it so severe as these worthy and²⁴⁰ well-meaning judges must be held to have framed if²⁵⁰ their reasoning be accepted as true. But, as a matter²⁶⁰ of fact, their reasoning was unsound, and was as repugnant²⁷⁰ to every sound defender of the Constitution as to every²⁸⁰ believer in justice and righteousness.

I call this decision to²⁹⁰ the attention of those who shake their heads at the³⁰⁰ proposal to trust the people to decide for themselves what³¹⁰ their own governmental policy shall be in these matters. I³²⁰ know of no popular vote by any State of the³³⁰ Union more flagrant in its defiance of right and justice,³⁴⁰ more short-sighted in its inability to face the changed³⁵⁰ needs of our civilization, than this decision by the highest³⁶⁰ court of the State of New York. Many of the³⁷⁰ judges of that court I know personally, and for them³⁸⁰ I have profound regard. Even for as flagrant a decision³⁹⁰ as this I would not vote for their recall; for⁴⁰⁰ I have no doubt the decision was rendered in accordance⁴¹⁰ with their ideas of duty. But most emphatically I do⁴²⁰ wish that the people should have the right to recall⁴³⁰ the decision itself, and authoritatively to stamp with disapproval what⁴⁴⁰ cannot but seem to the ordinary plain citizen a monstrous⁴⁵⁰ misconstruction of the Constitution, a monstrous perversion of the Constitution⁴⁶⁰ into an instrument for the perpetuation of social and industrial⁴⁷⁰ wrong and for the oppression of the weak and helpless.⁴⁸⁰

I wish I could make you visualize to yourselves what⁴⁹⁰ these decisions against which I so vehemently protest really represent⁵⁰⁰ of suffering and injustice. I wish I had the power⁵¹⁰ to bring before you the man maimed or dead, the⁵²⁰ woman and children left to struggle against bitter poverty because⁵³⁰ the breadwinner has gone. I am not thinking of the⁵⁴⁰ terminology of the decision, nor of what seem to me⁵⁵⁰ the hair-splitting and meticulous arguments elaborately worked out to⁵⁶⁰ justify a great and a terrible miscarriage of justice. Moreover,⁵⁷⁰ I am not thinking only of the sufferers in any⁵⁸⁰ given case, but of the tens of thousands of others⁵⁹⁰ who suffer because of the way this case is decided.⁶⁰⁰ In the New York case the railway employee who was⁶¹⁰ injured was a man named, I believe, Ives. The court⁶²⁰ admits that by every moral consideration he was entitled to⁶³⁰ recover as his due the money that the law intended⁶⁴⁰ to give him. Yet the court by its decision forces⁶⁵⁰ that man to stagger through life

maimed, and keeps the⁶⁶⁰ money that should be his in the treasury of the⁶⁷⁰ company in whose service, as an incident of his regular⁶⁸⁰ employment and in the endurance of ordinary risks, he lost⁶⁹⁰ the ability to earn his own livelihood. There are thousands⁷⁰⁰ of Iveses in this country; thousands of cases such as⁷¹⁰ this come up every year; and while this is true,⁷²⁰ while the courts deny essential and elementary justice to these⁷³⁰ men and give to them and the people in exchange⁷⁴⁰ for justice, a technical and empty formula, it is idle⁷⁵⁰ to ask me not to criticise them. As long as⁷⁶⁰ injustice is kept thus intrenched by any court, I will⁷⁷⁰ protest as strongly as in me lies, against such action.⁷⁸⁰

Remember, when I am asking the people themselves in the⁷⁹⁰ last resort to interpret the law which they themselves have⁸⁰⁰ made, that after all I am only asking that they⁸¹⁰ step in and authoritatively reconcile the conflicting decisions of the⁸²⁰ courts. In all these cases the judges and courts have⁸³⁰ decided every which way, and it is foolish to talk⁸⁴⁰ of the sanctity of a judge-made law which half⁸⁵⁰ of the judges strongly denounce. If there must be decision⁸⁶⁰ by a close majority, then let the people step in⁸⁷⁰ and let it be their majority that decides. According to⁸⁸⁰ one of the highest judges then and now on the⁸⁹⁰ Supreme Court of the nation, we had lived for a⁹⁰⁰ hundred years under a constitution which permitted a national income⁹¹⁰ tax, until suddenly, by one vote, the Supreme Court reversed⁹²⁰ its previous decisions for a century, and said that for⁹³⁰ a century we had been living under a wrong interpretation⁹⁴⁰ of the Constitution (that is, under a wrong constitution), and⁹⁵⁰ therefore, in effect established a new constitution which we are⁹⁶⁰ now laboriously trying to amend so as to get it⁹⁷⁰ back to the constitution that for a hundred years everybody,⁹⁸⁰ including the Supreme Court, thought it to be.

When I⁹⁹⁰ was President, we passed a national workmen's compensation act. Under¹⁰⁰⁰ it a railway man named Howard, I think, was killed¹⁰¹⁰ in Tennessee, and his widow sued for damages. Congress had¹⁰²⁰ done all it could to provide the right, but the¹⁰³⁰ court stepped in and decreed that Congress had failed. Three¹⁰⁴⁰ of the judges took the extreme position that there was¹⁰⁵⁰ no way in which Congress could act to secure the¹⁰⁶⁰ helpless widow and children against suffering, and that the man's¹⁰⁷⁰ blood and the blood of all similar men when spilled¹⁰⁸⁰ should forever cry aloud in vain for justice. This seems¹⁰⁹⁰ a strong statement, but it is far less strong than¹¹⁰⁰ the actual facts; and I have difficulty in making the¹¹¹⁰ state-

ment with any degree of moderation. The nine justices of¹¹²⁰ the Supreme Court on this question split into five fragments.¹¹³⁰ One man, Justice Moody, in his opinion stated the case¹¹⁴⁰ in its broadest way and demanded justice for Howard on¹¹⁵⁰ grounds that would have meant that in all similar cases¹¹⁶⁰ thereafter justice and not injustice should be done. Yet the¹¹⁷⁰ court, by a majority of one, decided as I do¹¹⁸⁰ not for one moment believe the court would now decide,¹¹⁹⁰ and not only perpetuated a lamentable injustice in the case¹²⁰⁰ of the man himself but set a standard of injustice¹²¹⁰ for all similar cases. Here again I ask you not¹²²⁰ to think of the mere legal formalism, but to think¹²³⁰ of the great immutable principles of justice, the great immutable¹²⁴⁰ principles of right and wrong, and to ponder what it¹²⁵⁰ means to men dependent for their livelihood, and to the¹²⁶⁰ women and children dependent upon these men, when the courts¹²⁷⁰ of the land deny them the justice to which they¹²⁸⁰ are entitled. [1282.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF "BIG BUSINESS"

BY E. C. SIMMONS (Simmons Hardware Co.)

Public attention is now sharply directed toward federal control of¹⁰ large corporations, and unquestionably one of the great problems confronting²⁰ the present administration is that of "big business" and the³⁰ control of it. This is not only the problem of⁴⁰ the day—socially, politically and commercially.

Big business is so⁵⁰ mixed up in all sorts of social and political obligations⁶⁰ that it is an important part and parcel of the⁷⁰ life of the nation. What we thought was and what⁸⁰ appeared to be a new economic development shows that we⁹⁰ got a wrong start on it some ten or more¹⁰⁰ years ago, and at that time were so overcome with¹¹⁰ the idea—it was so fascinating and promised so many¹²⁰ benefits from consolidations and combinations—that we rather lost sight¹³⁰ of the fundamental vital principle that human nature—no matter¹⁴⁰ how intelligent or thoroughly educated it may be—cannot be¹⁵⁰ trusted with power unchecked by responsibility.

This was the elemental¹⁶⁰ principle of Thomas Jefferson in the foundation of our Republic,¹⁷⁰ and is therefore not new, but on the contrary, as¹⁸⁰ old as the nation itself. I hold that criticism is¹⁹⁰ good for

every man, but to have power without any²⁰⁰ limit is not only bad for the man but for²¹⁰ every one with whom he comes in contact or has²²⁰ any business relations. At first it was thought that business²³⁰ brains and acumen would be sufficient to avoid monopolistic tendencies;²⁴⁰ that foresight would prevent oppression of the weak by the²⁵⁰ strong; that in a country so great as ours no²⁶⁰ one concern or one combination could acquire undue influence and²⁷⁰ undue power; but we underestimated the extent to which the²⁸⁰ human element would be the controlling factor, and therefore we²⁹⁰ must—in a sense—make an entirely new start in³⁰⁰ the treatment of this great problem.

The two problems, railways³¹⁰ and public utilities, appear to be in a fair way³²⁰ of solution. Not so, however, with big business. The solution³³⁰ of that problem is still an exceedingly vague and indefinite³⁴⁰ proposition.

Of big business there are two kinds. The difference³⁵⁰ between them is vital and essential. One kind has grown³⁶⁰ naturally, has fought its way up by honorable methods, has³⁷⁰ developed by reason of square dealing with its customers, by³⁸⁰ reason of economies, by reason of hard work, by reason³⁹⁰ of intelligence and deep, clear thinking and planning, enterprise and⁴⁰⁰ foresight. That kind of business is not much to be⁴¹⁰ feared.

The other kind of big business I should class⁴²⁰ as the wrong kind and the one that needs regulation.⁴³⁰ This is the result of an unnatural throwing together of⁴⁴⁰ a lot of heterogeneous elements, of antiquated plants capitalized at⁴⁵⁰ high figures, the principal ingredient of which is water; of⁴⁶⁰ unnatural associations, both of men and methods, of manufacturing sites,⁴⁷⁰ and of an evident disposition on the part of the⁴⁸⁰ promoters or managers to gain their ends by monopoly and⁴⁹⁰ competition of a brutal kind rather than upon merit. It⁵⁰⁰ is a well recognized fact that this kind of big business⁵¹⁰ has done things which it would prefer should not be⁵²⁰ known; it is not willing to have them made public;⁵³⁰ in fact, it cannot afford to do so. It is⁵⁴⁰ also the kind of big business that has to finally⁵⁵⁰ analyze and find itself; which means it has to get⁵⁶⁰ rid of the water in its stock and to weed out⁵⁷⁰ all inharmonious elements in its management and in the personnel⁵⁸⁰ of its employees. It is not the kind of big⁵⁹⁰ business that is either efficient or that gives good service⁶⁰⁰ to the consumer. It exists to make money on watered⁶¹⁰ stock, and the whole problem appears to be to make⁶²⁰ money; to do it fairly if it can, but if⁶³⁰ it cannot, to make money anyway. In this respect the⁶⁴⁰ two kinds of big business differ widely.

Whatever we do⁶⁵⁰ in our attempts at solving the big business problem will⁶⁶⁰ be done, in the beginning, in a more or less⁶⁷⁰ tentative manner. We are bound to make mistakes, and perhaps⁶⁸⁰ some serious ones, because we lack a guide to point⁶⁹⁰ out to us the best. All sensible men will join⁷⁰⁰ in the belief that organization and government should learn from⁷¹⁰ their blunders, and not make the same mistake twice.

It⁷²⁰ would be a mistake on my part to make any⁷³⁰ attempt to argue the inconsistency of determining what concerns should⁷⁴⁰ be subject to federal regulation and which should not. It⁷⁵⁰ is my best judgment that the thing for us to⁷⁶⁰ do is to start out from an arbitrary standpoint, taking⁷⁷⁰ the best plan we can devise to start with; then⁷⁸⁰ we can modify its scope and change its methods as⁷⁹⁰ experience teaches us what is best. We may find that⁸⁰⁰ the control with which we start is not sufficiently great⁸¹⁰ and it might be necessary to increase it; on the⁸²⁰ other hand, we might find it so strong or great⁸³⁰ as to be impressive, and then we could reduce the⁸⁴⁰ pressure, believing, as I do, that most of the corporations⁸⁵⁰ of this country, little and big, great and small, are⁸⁶⁰ conducted honestly and fairly, and the more the government looks⁸⁷⁰ into them the more satisfied it will be that the⁸⁸⁰ controlling element will find it necessary to direct its energies⁸⁹⁰ and activities against only a very small fraction of the⁹⁰⁰ entire number of corporations doing business in the United States.⁹¹⁰

Federal regulation, in my opinion, is sure to come; at⁹²⁰ any rate, I am sure we are going to give⁹³⁰ it a trial, and it is only a question of when⁹⁴⁰ it will come. It would seem likely to come with⁹⁵⁰ the present administration. A commission established for this purpose must,⁹⁶⁰ right at the outset, have great power in order to⁹⁷⁰ accomplish anything worth while. Divided responsibility is of no value.⁹⁸⁰ The selection of men for such a commission is perhaps⁹⁹⁰ one of the most important things that has ever come¹⁰⁰⁰ before any man or set of men in the United¹⁰¹⁰ States. The utmost care, the most thorough searching into their¹⁰²⁰ character, their business ability and their standing in the communities¹⁰³⁰ in which they live, their prominence in the eyes of¹⁰⁴⁰ the people and the public, should be gone into most¹⁰⁵⁰ exhaustively, because they will be held responsible for what happens,¹⁰⁶⁰ and the people will blame or commend them as the¹⁰⁷⁰ results are good or bad.

We must not overlook the¹⁰⁸⁰ fact that the love of money will cause men to¹⁰⁹⁰ do a great many things that our laws should pre-

vent¹¹⁰⁰ them from doing. This is nothing new—it has been¹¹¹⁰ the history of man since the days of St. Paul.¹¹²⁰ It is a most unfortunate thing that there sometimes grows¹¹³⁰ up in a successful man an absolutely insatiable greed for¹¹⁴⁰ the accumulation of money, even when it is quite impossible¹¹⁵⁰ for him to do anything with all the money that¹¹⁶⁰ he already has, and when any additional money is of¹¹⁷⁰ no earthly use to him or anybody else under the¹¹⁸⁰ sun.

My best judgment is that all corporations with an¹¹⁹⁰ actual cash capital of \$10,000,000 or more should be subject¹²⁰⁰ to federal regulation. I put the limit lower than do¹²¹⁰ many others, quite a few of whom have stated that¹²²⁰ \$50,000,000 or more than that, should come under government control,¹²³⁰ but anything less than \$50,000,000 actual cash capitalization should not.¹²⁴⁰ I would put it down as low as \$10,000,000, because¹²⁵⁰ in some lines of business or manufactures even so comparatively¹²⁶⁰ small a sum as \$10,000,000 would be enough to absolutely¹²⁷⁰ control the market for the whole United States and enable¹²⁸⁰ the producers of a small item to conduct their business¹²⁹⁰ so brutally as literally to drive out all competition and¹³⁰⁰ ruin every competitor.

Having thus stated my opinion as to¹³¹⁰ the necessity for federal regulation, I now, at the close¹³²⁰ of this article, call especial attention to the great danger¹³³⁰ there is in giving to a commission unlimited power—power¹³⁴⁰ that would go entirely too far, and instead of being¹³⁵⁰ a benefit to business interests, and therefore to the interests¹³⁶⁰ of the people at large, would be a distinct and¹³⁷⁰ positive injury.

I quite agree with Secretary Nagel in the¹³⁸⁰ position he takes that no commission regulating large corporations should¹³⁹⁰ be given the power to fix prices. Nothing could be¹⁴⁰⁰ more threatening, more dangerous, or more injurious to the business¹⁴¹⁰ interests of this country.

[1414.]

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

There has been a change of government. It began two¹⁰ years ago, when the House of Representatives became Democratic by²⁰ a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The Senate³⁰ about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of⁴⁰ president and vice-president have been put into the hands⁵⁰ of Democrats. What does

the change mean? That is the⁶⁰ question that is uppermost in our minds to-day. That is⁷⁰ the question I am going to try to answer,⁸⁰ in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

It⁹⁰ means much more than the mere success of a party.¹⁰⁰ The success of a party means little except when the¹¹⁰ nation is using that party for a large and definite¹²⁰ purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the¹³⁰ nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks¹⁴⁰ to use it to interpret a change in its own¹⁵⁰ plans and point of view. Some old things with which¹⁶⁰ we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep¹⁷⁰ into the very habit of our thought and of our¹⁸⁰ lives, have altered their aspects as we have latterly looked¹⁹⁰ critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their²⁰⁰ disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things,²¹⁰ as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their²²⁰ real character, have come to assume the aspect of things²³⁰ long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions.²⁴⁰ We have been refreshed by a new insight into our²⁵⁰ own life.

We see in many things that life is²⁶⁰ very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects,²⁷⁰ in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep²⁸⁰ of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived²⁹⁰ and built up by the genius of individual men and³⁰⁰ the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great,³¹⁰ also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in³²⁰ the world have noble men and women exhibited in more³³⁰ striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and³⁴⁰ helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate³⁵⁰ suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength³⁶⁰ and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system³⁷⁰ of government, which has stood through a long age as³⁸⁰ in many respects a model for those who seek to³⁹⁰ set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change,⁴⁰⁰ against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing,⁴¹⁰ and contains it in rich abundance.

But the evil has⁴²⁰ come with the good, and much fine gold has been⁴³⁰ corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered⁴⁴⁰ a great part of what we might have used, and⁴⁵⁰ have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature,⁴⁶⁰ without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless⁴⁷⁰ and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well⁴⁸⁰ as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial⁴⁹⁰ achievements but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to⁵⁰⁰ count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed⁵¹⁰ out, of energies over-

taxed and broken, the fearful physical and⁵²⁰ spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon⁵³⁰ whom the dead weight and burden of it all has⁵⁴⁰ fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of⁵⁵⁰ it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn,⁵⁶⁰ moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the⁵⁷⁰ mines and factories and out of every home where the⁵⁸⁰ struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great⁵⁹⁰ government went many deep, secret things which we too long⁶⁰⁰ delayed to look into and scrutinized with candid, fearless eyes.⁶¹⁰ The great government we loved has too often been made⁶²⁰ use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who⁶³⁰ used it had forgotten the people.

At last a vision⁶⁴⁰ has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole.⁶⁵⁰ We see the bad with the good, the debased and⁶⁶⁰ decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we⁶⁷⁰ approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to consider,⁶⁸⁰ to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good,⁶⁹⁰ to purify and humanize every process of our common life⁷⁰⁰ without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude⁷¹⁰ and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and⁷²⁰ be great. Our thought has been "Let every man look⁷³⁰ out for himself, let every generation look out for itself,"⁷⁴⁰ while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that⁷⁵⁰ any but those who stood at the levers of control⁷⁶⁰ should have a chance to look out for themselves. We⁷⁷⁰ had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that⁷⁸⁰ we had set up a policy which was meant to⁷⁹⁰ serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with⁸⁰⁰ an eye single to the standard of justice and fair⁸¹⁰ play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very⁸²⁰ heedless and in a hurry to be great.

We have⁸³⁰ come now to the sober second thought. The scales of⁸⁴⁰ heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up⁸⁵⁰ our minds to square every process of our national life⁸⁶⁰ again with the standards we so proudly set up at⁸⁷⁰ the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our⁸⁸⁰ work is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with⁸⁹⁰ some degree of particularity the things that ought to be⁹⁰⁰ altered, and here are some of the chief items: A⁹¹⁰ tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in⁹²⁰ the commerce of the world, violates the just principle of⁹³⁰ taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the⁹⁴⁰ hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based⁹⁵⁰ upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds⁹⁶⁰ fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and⁹⁷⁰ restricting credits; an industrial system

which, take it on all⁹⁸⁰ its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in⁹⁹⁰ leading strings, without renewing or conserving the natural resources of¹⁰⁰⁰ the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given¹⁰¹⁰ the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it¹⁰²⁰ should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to¹⁰³⁰ the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited¹⁰⁴⁰ to its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests¹⁰⁵⁰ untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded¹⁰⁶⁰ waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps¹⁰⁷⁰ no other nation has the most effective means of production,¹⁰⁸⁰ but we have not studied cost or economy as we¹⁰⁹⁰ should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as ¹¹⁰⁰ individuals.

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by¹¹¹⁰ which government may be put at the service of humanity,¹¹²⁰ in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of¹¹³⁰ its men and its women and its children, as well¹¹⁴⁰ as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is¹¹⁵⁰ no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice,¹¹⁶⁰ not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be¹¹⁷⁰ no equality of opportunity, the first essential of justice in¹¹⁸⁰ the body politic, if men and women and children be¹¹⁹⁰ not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the¹²⁰⁰ consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot¹²¹⁰ alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to¹²²⁰ it that it does not itself crush or weaken or¹²³⁰ damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law¹²⁴⁰ is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws,¹²⁵⁰ pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which¹²⁶⁰ individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts¹²⁷⁰ of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These¹²⁸⁰ are some of the things we ought to do, and¹²⁹⁰ not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to¹³⁰⁰-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right.¹³¹⁰ This is the high enterprise of the new day; to¹³²⁰ lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to¹³³⁰ the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's¹³⁴⁰ conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that¹³⁵⁰ we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we¹³⁶⁰ should do it in ignorance of the facts as they¹³⁷⁰ are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy.¹³⁸⁰ We shall deal with our economic system as it is¹³⁹⁰ and as it may be modified, not as it might¹⁴⁰⁰ be if we had a clean sheet of paper to¹⁴¹⁰ write upon; and step by step we shall make it¹⁴²⁰ what it should be, in the spirit of those who¹⁴³⁰

question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not¹⁴⁴⁰ shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they¹⁴⁵⁰ cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our¹⁴⁶⁰ motto.

And yet it will be no cool process of¹⁴⁷⁰ mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by¹⁴⁸⁰ a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of¹⁴⁹⁰ ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an¹⁵⁰⁰ instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face¹⁵¹⁰ this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our¹⁵²⁰ heartstrings like some air out of God's own presence, where¹⁵³⁰ justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the¹⁵⁴⁰ brother are one. We know our task to be no¹⁵⁵⁰ mere task of politics, but a task which shall search¹⁵⁶⁰ us through and through, whether we be able to understand¹⁵⁷⁰ our time and the need of our people, whether we¹⁵⁸⁰ be indeed their spokesman and interpreters, whether we have the¹⁵⁹⁰ pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose¹⁶⁰⁰ our high course of action.

This is not a day¹⁶¹⁰ of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster¹⁶²⁰ not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity.¹⁶³⁰ Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the¹⁶⁴⁰ balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we¹⁶⁵⁰ will do. Who shall live up to the great trust?¹⁶⁶⁰ Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men,¹⁶⁷⁰ all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God¹⁶⁸⁰ helping me, I will not fail them, if they will¹⁶⁹⁰ but counsel and sustain me. [1695.

BRINGING UP A BOY

BY DR. ELIOT

The right bringing-up of a boy needs on the¹⁰ part of the father and mother, a constant, sympathetic study²⁰ of the individual boy's physical and mental qualities, and of³⁰ his temperament or disposition. Sons of the same father and⁴⁰ mother often exhibit great variety and sometimes marked contrasts.

The⁵⁰ inquiry into the boy's nature should reveal on the one⁶⁰ hand his natural excellence or gifts, and on the other⁷⁰ his natural defects. It is much more important, however, to⁸⁰ find as early as possible the gifts than to find⁹⁰ the deficiencies; for one gift may be the making

of¹⁰⁰ him, while he may get along very well through life¹¹⁰ in spite of serious deficiencies.

Throughout the whole training of¹²⁰ a boy, attention should be chiefly given to developing and¹³⁰ increasing his capacities, innate or acquired. In giving direction to¹⁴⁰ his book studies, most of his time should be given¹⁵⁰ to studies he enjoys; and the same is true of¹⁶⁰ physical exercise.

If a boy is self-willed and masterful¹⁷⁰—highly promising qualities—it is best to give him employments¹⁸⁰ in which he can develop these qualities in a safe,¹⁹⁰ productive way. Then he will not develop them in a²⁰⁰ mischievous way. If, on the other hand, a boy shows²¹⁰ feebleness of will, or a tendency to weak compliance, it²²⁰ is of the utmost importance to train him in deciding²³⁰ things for himself; for it is the weak-willed boy²⁴⁰ that is in danger of going astray when, by necessity,²⁵⁰ he parts from the parents who have been in the²⁶⁰ habit of deciding everything for him. [266.]

"Breaking" a Child's Will

The most monstrous of educational dogmas is the insistence on¹⁰ "breaking" a child's will and then training him to implicit²⁰ obedience. No greater injury can be done a child than³⁰ this "breaking," for the moral end of education in family,⁴⁰ school, and life is not obedience but self-control. The⁵⁰ dogma is a vicious importation into family and school⁶⁰ of a training which is only fit for military and⁷⁰ ecclesiastical uses.

It is an ancient but detestable theory in⁸⁰ education that no discipline or training that is enjoyable is⁹⁰ useful; and that mental exercises must be repulsive if they¹⁰⁰ are to be of use in training the power of¹¹⁰ application. Precisely the opposite is the correct principle.

The power¹²⁰ of concentrated attention is acquired far more easily and completely¹³⁰ in a study or sport which interests the child than¹⁴⁰ in a study or sport which does not; and that¹⁵⁰ power once gained can be effectively applied in unattractive subjects.¹⁶⁰ Both children and adults undergo without injury hardships and fatigues¹⁷⁰ when they are enjoying themselves that would exhaust and depress¹⁸⁰ them physically if they were not enjoying themselves.

Boys and¹⁹⁰ girls will dance for five hours with pleasure and without²⁰⁰ harmful fatigue, when they would be used up by running²¹⁰ and hopping without music for the same period along a²²⁰ dull highway. This is just as true of enjoyed studies²³⁰ as of sports. In learning to write, for example, more time²⁴⁰ should be given to the letters the

child can form²⁵⁰ than to those it can not; for the needed eye²⁶⁰ and hand skill will be more rapidly developed in making²⁷⁰ the first than the second. Writing-masters used to act²⁸⁰ on the opposite principle; if a child could not make²⁹⁰ *g* or *o* well, it should make nothing but *g*'s³⁰⁰ and *o*'s.

In the training of children, whether boys or³¹⁰ girls, the effort should always be to train their senses³²⁰ to accurate observation, but to do this through play and³³⁰ work which interest the children. Those games or sports are³⁴⁰ always to be preferred which cultivate the accurate use of³⁵⁰ eye, ear and hand, rather than those which rely on³⁶⁰ chance or luck for their interest. At school this training³⁷⁰ in exact observation would be amply given through nature study,³⁸⁰ manual training and the laboratory teaching of the sciences. [389.

Skill of Hands, Eyes, Senses

Any skill of eye and hand which a boy may¹⁰ acquire will be useful to him all his life, even²⁰ if he follow no mechanical trade. In these days of³⁰ high wages in the building trades it is important for⁴⁰ every man who must earn his living and wishes to⁵⁰ own his house to be able himself to do many⁶⁰ things instead of hiring other men to do them, else⁷⁰ he will not be able to keep his house in⁸⁰ good repair.

[Some of the most valuable and profitable professions⁹⁰ are open only to men who possess an unusual combination¹⁰⁰ of sense skills. Thus every artist must have great skill¹¹⁰ of both eye and hand; every surgeon should possess a¹²⁰ combination of skills with eye, ear and hand, and a¹³⁰ retentive memory for forms learned through the eye, textures learned¹⁴⁰ through the touch, and sounds learned through the ear. Many¹⁵⁰ trades need special sense and nerve skill. Thus, a motorman,¹⁶⁰ a chauffeur or a locomotive engineer needs a quick eye¹⁷⁰ and a short-time reaction; and every machinist should possess similar¹⁸⁰ faculties. A painter should possess a discriminating eye for shades¹⁹⁰ of color; and without the same trained sense a blacksmith²⁰⁰ can not temper properly the drills and many other of²¹⁰ the implements he makes.

The early discovery by parents of²²⁰ special sense gifts in their boy, if wisely followed up,²³⁰ may assure his success in life. [236.

The Importance of Strong Motives

Far the best thing the parents can do for a¹⁰ boy is to develop in him a firm character and²⁰ a group of strong motives which will lead him in³⁰ the great majority of cases to right action.

How may⁴⁰ parents accomplish this best of all services to their sons?⁵⁰ First, through inheritance from themselves. In the formation of character⁶⁰ both heredity and environment count largely, but heredity most. To⁷⁰ be sure, parents are sometimes confounded by the appearance among⁸⁰ their children of a child whose powers greatly exceed those⁹⁰ of his parents or of any known ancestor, or, on¹⁰⁰ the contrary, fall much below those of any progenitor.

The¹¹⁰ direct responsibility of parents is greatest, however, in determining the¹²⁰ environment of their children; and the chief factors in determining¹³⁰ that environment, are the moral character and the habitual manners¹⁴⁰ and customs of the two parents. [146.]

The Boy's Judgment of His Parents

Children understand from a very early age the moral qualities¹⁰ of their parents, and are strongly influenced thereby.

They know,²⁰ for example, whether their mother is just or not in³⁰ her dealings with her children. They soon learn whether they⁴⁰ can depend on what she says, or must make allowances⁵⁰ for her inaccuracy and exaggerations. They are much more affected⁶⁰ by her habitual conduct toward them than by her exhortations;⁷⁰ by the manner of her commands, than by their substance.⁸⁰

A father who never exhorts and seldom commands may nevertheless⁹⁰ have a profound influence on his boys all through their¹⁰⁰ lives; because his own way of life gives them complete¹¹⁰ assurance as to the conduct in them that he would¹²⁰ approve or would condemn.

A son can only have a¹³⁰ kind of animal attachment to a peevish, self-indulgent, irritable¹⁴⁰ mother; and a son will not have even that affectionate¹⁵⁰ feeling toward a luxurious, indolent and selfish father. It is¹⁶⁰ the same with the teachers of boys.

To have a¹⁷⁰ good influence with boys, the teacher must be himself high¹⁸⁰ minded, altruistic, and just. He may be an impatient or¹⁹⁰ passionate man, and yet have a good influence on boys;²⁰⁰ but he must never fail as regards truthfulness, courage, and²¹⁰ moral vigor.

Active-minded boys often form a clear opinion²²⁰ about their parents' candor from the habits of the parents²³⁰ in answering their frequent questions. Downright confessions of ignorance on²⁴⁰ the part of parents do no harm whatever. Imaginary answers²⁵⁰ in imagined cases can do but little harm; for at²⁶⁰ worst they are futile or absurd. False, misleading or shifty²⁷⁰ answers to serious inquiries do infinite harm, because they destroy²⁸⁰ the boy's confidence in the parent. An intelligent boy is²⁹⁰ always indignant when he learns that his

father or teacher³⁰⁰ put him off with a fable when he asked for³¹⁰ the fact, or gave him a rigmarole instead of the³²⁰ simple truth. [322.

The Importance of Keeping Faith

Boys often love tenderly a foolish and ignorant parent who¹⁰ has been good to them; but insincerity, false pretence, or²⁰ hypocrisy found out by children in their parents or teachers³⁰ destroys the very foundation of respect and confidence.

Assuming conscientious⁴⁰ parents, who wish to do their very best for their⁵⁰ sons, what are the qualities that they should aim to⁶⁰ develop in each boy? The first is alertness of mind⁷⁰ and senses. All promising boys show more or less of⁸⁰ this quality in their early years. They are inquisitive; their⁹⁰ minds and senses are wide-awake to see, hear and¹⁰⁰ touch. They want to try experiments, they learn by experimenting.¹¹⁰ When they first see a lighted candle they reach to¹²⁰ touch the flame. From morning till night they are active¹³⁰ and excursive, not dwelling long on the same object or the¹⁴⁰ same subject, but keeping all their faculties constantly in play,¹⁵⁰ and getting practice in observation.

The alert boy is often¹⁶⁰ troublesome to parents and teachers, but he is the most¹⁷⁰ promising boy, and great pains should be taken to direct¹⁸⁰ his inquiring mind and eager senses to wholesome objects, like¹⁹⁰ plants, animals, brooks, forests, landscape and the products and tools²⁰⁰ of human industry.

Parents who are in constant and intimate²¹⁰ companionship with their children can do them a great service²²⁰ by cultivating in them the habit of doing their best²³⁰ in whatever occupation is interesting them strongly.

It is not²⁴⁰ natural to children to devote continuous attention to any subject²⁵⁰ for a long period. What is important is that, while²⁶⁰ they work on any subject, they should work hard with²⁷⁰ a concentrated attention if it is only for ten minutes²⁸⁰ at a time.

Some parents are annoyed when a child²⁹⁰ gets so absorbed in a book, a picture, or a³⁰⁰ game that it makes no response to a question or³¹⁰ a command, but they never should be. The child has³²⁰ unconsciously inhibited all sights and sounds external to its occupation³³⁰ for the moment; and success in such inhibition is a³⁴⁰ very favorable sign in any child.

The group of motives³⁵⁰ toward right action, which wise parents will strive to develop³⁶⁰ in their children, includes hope, love, and loyalty, and most³⁷⁰ of all the sense of duty—motives which all promising

children³⁸⁰ feel from an early age, and which, when well trained³⁹⁰ in youth, remain the dominating motives of adult life. [399.]

New Standard of Purity

The promising boys of the future should be carefully trained¹⁰ to another moral and mental quality of utmost value²⁰ to society, namely, purity. This is a demand which civilized³⁰ society and some barbarous communities have long made with regard⁴⁰ to women, but has been only comparatively lately suggested with⁵⁰ regard to men.

The progress of biological science within the⁶⁰ last twenty years has made it clear that purity and⁷⁰ chivalry in boys and men must be made a special⁸⁰ object of training in the rising generations, in order that⁹⁰ civilized man may successfully contend against the physical and moral¹⁰⁰ evils which urban life and the factory system have developed¹¹⁰ in the white race.

Some of these evils are ancient;¹²⁰ but the grave menace of their existence and growing prevalence¹³⁰ has not been appreciated until lately. Fortunately, the same progress¹⁴⁰ of biological science which has exhibited the evils has provided¹⁵⁰ means of contending against them. The only complete remedy, however,¹⁶⁰ will be found in the gradual acceptance of new standards¹⁷⁰ of purity and honor in the male sex. [178.]

Sources of Satisfaction

Finally, in the bringing-up of boys, parents and teachers¹⁰ ought to dwell on the sources and nature of the²⁰ real satisfactions of life. They should point out that the³⁰ best things can not be bought with money; that the⁴⁰ most enjoyable acquisitions are personal skills, mental capacities and the⁵⁰ domestic joys, none of which is determined or greatly affected⁶⁰ by the amount of one's material possessions; that the possession⁷⁰ of wealth or of the power that raw wealth gives,⁸⁰ is not a sensible object for any boy to set⁹⁰ before himself, since it proves a curse oftener than a¹⁰⁰ blessing.

Among the life-occupations which present themselves to his¹¹⁰ choice, let every boy make sure that he choose an¹²⁰ occupation or business the product of which is always useful¹³⁰ and never harmful to society at large. [137.]

WHAT DOTH THY GOD REQUIRE OF THEE?

BY PASTOR RUSSELL

Is it possible that the true religion of the Bible¹⁰ demands nothing more of us than is expressed in this²⁰ text? What about the Jewish Law? What about the Ten³⁰ Commandments? What about church attendance? What about our responsibilities to⁴⁰ our families, to the church, to the poor? What about⁵⁰ the study of the Bible to know God's will? What⁶⁰ about our responsibility for the heathen? What about Baptism and⁷⁰ the Lord's Supper?

Indirectly, all the matters covered by these⁸⁰ questions, and many more, are included incidentally in the provisions⁹⁰ of our text. Sometimes a whole sermon is preached in¹⁰⁰ a few words. No one will dispute the reasonableness of¹¹⁰ the Divine requirement as stated in our text. Our Creator¹²⁰ could not justly or with self-respect ask less of His¹³⁰ creatures who would enjoy His favor. The interests of all demand¹⁴⁰ that these principles should be required of every Divine favor¹⁵⁰ to the extent of eternal life. Whoever fails to come¹⁶⁰ up to these conditions would thus evidence his unworthiness of¹⁷⁰ life everlasting. His prolonged existence would merely be a prospering¹⁸⁰ of sin and a menace to the happiness and righteousness¹⁹⁰ of others.

Let us see the scope of this Divine²⁰⁰ requirement, whose justice we have already acknowledged. We note the²¹⁰ natural division of our text into three parts: (1) Doing justly;²²⁰ (2) Loving mercy; (3) Walking humbly.

The requirement of justice in all²³⁰ our dealings with our fellows commends itself to every rational²⁴⁰ mind. It includes the whole Law of God. A brief²⁵⁰ statement of that Law, which had our Lord's approval, reads:²⁶⁰ "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy²⁷⁰ heart, with all thy mind, with all thy being and²⁸⁰ with all thy strength; and thou shalt love thy neighbor²⁹⁰ as thyself." On these two propositions "hang all the Law³⁰⁰ and the Prophets."

It is but just that we should³¹⁰ recognize our Creator as first; that we should glorify the³²⁰ One who gave us our being and all the blessings³³⁰ coming therewith; that we should be obedient to His right-
eous³⁴⁰ requirements that make for our happiness and that of others.³⁵⁰ It is also but just that we should recognize the³⁶⁰ rights of others as we would have them recognize our³⁷⁰ rights. The Golden Rule is the barest of justice. Not³⁸⁰ a hair's breadth less would come within the

requirements of³⁹⁰ our text. Do justly. Come, then; let us reason together.⁴⁰⁰ How many of us do justly in all of life's⁴¹⁰ affairs—in our relationship to our God and to our⁴²⁰ neighbor?

Let each criticize his words and his deeds toward⁴³⁰ parents, children, brothers, sisters, toward husband, toward wife. In all⁴⁴⁰ of our relationships of life do we treat those near⁴⁵⁰ and dear to us according to the standards of justice,⁴⁶⁰ according to the Golden Rule? Do we do toward them⁴⁷⁰ as we would have them do toward us? If not,⁴⁸⁰ after making a beginning with the Lord, striving to render⁴⁹⁰ to Him our homage and obedience, let us closely scrutinize⁵⁰⁰ every word, what extent these can be improved upon and⁵¹⁰ made more nearly just. The majority of people, we feel⁵²⁰ sure, will be surprised to know how unjust they have⁵³⁰ been toward those who are of the very nearest and⁵⁴⁰ dearest of fleshly relationships.

Follow the matter up and consider⁵⁵⁰ the justice or injustice of your words and deeds in⁵⁶⁰ daily life with your neighbors and associates. Do you invariably⁵⁷⁰ speak to them in the same words and with the⁵⁸⁰ same tone and gesture that you would approve if they⁵⁹⁰ were in your place and you in theirs? In business⁶⁰⁰ do you drive a closer bargain with them than you⁶¹⁰ would think just for them to make with you? Or,⁶²⁰ on the other hand, do you ask of them higher⁶³⁰ prices for the services or materials you furnish them than⁶⁴⁰ you would consider right if you were the purchaser and⁶⁵⁰ they the venders? Do you treat all men, women, children⁶⁶⁰ and animals as kindly, as gently, as you think would⁶⁷⁰ be just and right if you were in their place⁶⁸⁰ and they in yours? Do you speak as kindly of⁶⁹⁰ your neighbors as you would have them speak of you?⁷⁰⁰ Or do you hold up their imperfections to ridicule as⁷¹⁰ you would not like them to hold up yours?

Do⁷²⁰ you not begin to see, dear friends, that what God⁷³⁰ requires of us is much beyond what the majority have⁷⁴⁰ been rendering? Do you tell me that it would be⁷⁵⁰ impossible to live fully up to that standard? I agree⁷⁶⁰ with you. St. Paul agrees, saying, "We cannot do the⁷⁷⁰ things which we would." The Scriptures again declare, "There is⁷⁸⁰ none righteous, no, not one. All have sinned and come⁷⁹⁰ short of the glory of God."

What shall we do?⁸⁰⁰ Because we are unable to live up to our own⁸¹⁰ conceptions and standards of justice shall we abandon those standards?⁸²⁰ God forbid! To ignore our best ideals of justice would⁸³⁰ be to permit the downward tendencies of our depraved natures⁸⁴⁰ to carry us further and further from God and the⁸⁵⁰

standards of character which He approves. We can surely be⁸⁶⁰ content to do nothing less than our very best to⁸⁷⁰ live up to our own ideals and to raise those⁸⁸⁰ ideals as nearly as possible to the Divine standards. [889.]

COURT TESTIMONY

Q. Mrs. Jenkins, you have stated to the jury that you do not recollect any occasion, when your son was present, that the disappearance of Ward was spoken of?

A. No, sir; I do not remember any such time.

Q. You do not recollect any occasion when he was present that that was talked about?

A. I do not.

Q. Was your son a frequent visitor at your house?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the subject of Ward's disappearance was frequently talked over, there, was it not?

A. No, sir, it was not.

Q. Do you recollect that it was ever talked over?

A. Well, I couldn't say that it was; it might have been.

Q. Never in your presence?

A. I couldn't say it ever was.

Q. When was the last time Ward came to your house?

A. The last time he was there, do you mean?

Q. Yes; I mean the time he worked there last.

A. I think that was on Tuesday the third.

Q. What day was that?

A. Tuesday.

Q. Do you recollect the time of day he came there?

A. He came early in the morning I should think

Q. About what time in the morning?

A. I couldn't say just what time; he was there to breakfast.

Q. You think he got there in time for breakfast?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I believe you have testified that he remained there until the next Saturday night; is that correct?

A. Yes, sir; that is it.

Q. And during that whole period of time he was there but one Sunday?

A. No, sir; only one Sunday.

Q. Do you know where Ward came from when he came there?

A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Did you hear him say anything about where he came from?

A. No, sir.

Q. And you do not know where he worked for three or four days previous to the time you heard him talk about these dates?

A. No, sir.

Q. And you have also talked about them yourself?

A. I think I may have.

Q. Do you know why Ward came back to your house after going away the first time?

A. Well, I understood that he came back to trim apple trees.

Q. To continue his job?

A. No, sir, not to continue his job there because he had finished what he came to do before.

Q. Well, I mean he was to continue to work there?

A. Yes, I understood so.

Q. Did you hear him say so?

A. I don't think I did.

Q. When he went away you heard him say nothing about coming back?

A. No, not that I can remember just now.

Q. Now, Mrs. Jenkins, can you swear that Ward and Williams were not at your place cleaning oats on Wednesday?

A. I don't think they were.

Q. Will you swear positively that Ward was not there on Wednesday?

A. I don't think he was there; not to the best of my recollection.

Q. Was he there the next Sunday?

A. No, sir; he was not.

Q. You will swear positively as to that?

A. I will.

Q. Now, as to Saturday—did he stay there all night?

A. No sir; he did not.

Q. Mrs. Jenkins, will you tell the jury why you are so positive that Saturday was on the thirteenth—what reason have you for fixing the date on about the thirteenth rather than the fourteenth?

A. I know it was on Saturday because George's wife was at our house that afternoon.

Q. How do you know she was at your house that afternoon and that it was Saturday?

A. I take it from the date of this check that it must have been the next day.

Q. Then the check has been shown to you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then how do you take it from the date of the check?

A. From others getting the date of the check. Others got the date of the check and I had it from them.

Q. Who did you have it from?

A. I had it from my husband.

Q. Then he showed you the check and told you the day it was dated?

A. He told me when it was dated.

Q. And you think that was the day the check was dated?

A. Yes, sir. They drew in the last load of oats that day.

Q. Have you any reason for saying that the last load of oats was drawn on that day—is there any connection between that and the date of this check—what reason have you for connecting one with the other, have you any?

A. I think I have considerable.

Q. What has that check to do with the delivery of the last load of oats?

A. My son got the check when he took the last load of oats, and the check was dated on Saturday.

Q. You say you never saw that check?

A. Yes, sir; I have seen it.

Q. Was it before or after your son was arrested?

A. I couldn't tell you when it was, now.

Q. Do you think he showed it to you when he returned from the bank?

A. He did not go to the bank on that day.

Q. Well, when he returned from seeing Jones?

A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Do you recollect the circumstances of their drying any bags around the fire?

A. I don't know as I do.

Q. Do you recollect what the weather was—whether it was rainy or snowy?

A. I do not, no sir.

Q. Did you go into town to trade about Christmas time with Mr. Williams and his wife?

A. I couldn't say whether I went with Williams' folks or not, but I think I did.

Q. You had a Christmas tree in your neighborhood at that time, did you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it was before you had that tree that you went into town?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What day was it?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. You went in a double team, didn't you?

A. I should think it likely, but I don't recollect.

Q. If there were four of you, yourself and your husband and Mr. and Mrs. Williams, you couldn't very well go with one horse, could you?

A. I presume we had two horses.

Q. Did you do any trading that day you were in the village?

A. The day we went there we did very little.

Q. Do you recollect buying a breast-pin?

A. Yes, I bought that at the store in the postoffice.

Q. You were all at the Christmas tree, were you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At whose invitation?

A. I don't remember; I don't know as anybody invited us.

Q. But you went?

A. Yes, sir.

[1153.]

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